The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published at the Commercial Printing House, Fifth Avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers (per week) 25 cents; subscribers by mail (per year) $10 00.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and valuable reading for the family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year, (52 issues), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to getter up of the Club.

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☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 25, 1874. NO. 69.

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2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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FIRST EDITION.

THE STORM.

ADDITIONAL LOSSES REPORTED.

A Hundred Thousand Dollars' Damage in New Jersey.

TEN LIVES LOST ON LAND AND SEA.

New Jersey—Damage $100,000—Three Persons Killed.

NEW YORK, November 24.—A hurricane passed over Trenton last evening, causing damage to that city to the amount of $50,000, and to the country north of Trenton $40,000 or $50,000; no more so far as known. In Trenton, Morton's row of six houses on Warren street, Kline's hall, Washington market, Golding's flint mill, Fish & Green's saw mill, Hutchinson's bow factory, Watson's foundry and a portion of the Catholic parsonage were unroofed. Boats on the river were upset. Boat houses and sheds were entirely demolished. A brakeman was blown from the train on the Belvidere and Delaware Railroad and killed. Other persons in Trenton have been killed. The meadows back of Elizabethport are flooded six to ten feet deep by the extraordinary high tides, and thousands of tons of hay in stack have either floated away or been destroyed.

Maine—Captain and Two Seamen Drowned.

PORTLAND, ME., November 24.—The captain and two seamen of the schooner Waterlily were drowned here from Prout's Neck during the storm of Monday.

Canada—Four Seamen Lost.

DUNVILLE, ONTARIO, November 24.—The schooner Augustus Ford went ashore at Port Maitland last night, and four of the crew were frozen to death.

CHICAGO.

William N. Sturges Before the Board of Trade on a Motion for His Expulsion—The Court Interferes.

CHICAGO, November 24.—The Board of Trade this morning, at an adjourned special meeting, came to a decision in the case of W. N. Sturges, one of its members, who had been found by the Board of Directors guilty of unmercantile conduct in "running a corner" in grain, in contravention of the rules of the Board, by making purchase of property at fictitious prices, largely above the real value in the market of such property, for the evident purpose of exorting excessive money damages from those with whom he had mutually contracts, and also making sales or alleged sales of property at far below its real value in the market, for the evident purpose of seeking to avoid the payment of just damages to those with whom he had matured and undisputed, but unfulfilled contracts; also for refusing to be governed by the rules of the association, and denying its jurisdiction over him as a member. The matter was, in accordance with the by-laws of the association, referred by the Directors to a special meeting of the full Board, which was to convene last evening, but adjourned over until this morning for final action. The ballot is now being taken on the question of Sturges' expulsion, but the result will not be known before two o'clock this afternoon.

LATER.

CHICAGO, November 24.—The balloting on the Board of Trade on the motion for the expulsion of William N. Sturges for alleged unmercantile conduct and violation of the rules of the Board, was suddenly stopped just before four o'clock this afternoon, the time for closing the polls, by an injunction issued by Judge Williams, of the Circuit Court of Cook county. The general impression is that the vote would have resulted in the expulsion of Sturges. The grounds upon which the injunction was granted are not yet known.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 24, 1874.

THE LONGSHOREMEN'S STRIKE.

The longshoremen's strike continues as yesterday, except that the steamer France was obliged, from the nature of her cargo, to employ skilled men at old rates.

THE VIRGINIUS OUTRAGE.

A *Herald* Madrid special says the Spanish Government has expressed a willingness to pay indemnity in the Virginius case to the United States, on the same basis as that with which Great Britain was satisfied for the outrage perpetrated on her subjects.

DUTY ON FLAX GOODS.

The linen trade of this city has adopted resolutions recommending a uniform duty, not exceeding thirty-five per cent., upon all flax goods, and that Congress repeal all acts allowing commission upon brokerage, transportation, shipping, etc.

DECISION AGAINST EX-CHAMBERLAIN PALMER.

The Special Term of the Supreme Court has given a decision in favor of the plaintiff in the suit against ex-City Chamberlain Palmer, to compel the latter to pay over to the city about half a million dollars interest upon funds of the city deposited in the Broadway and Tenth National bank.

THE STEVENS BATTERY.

Secretary Robeson, accompanied by Congressmen Sargent, of California, and Hale, of Maine, inspected the Stevens Battery, recently bought, subject to the approval of Congress, for $145,000. Professor Thurston, of the Stevens Institute of Technology, will soon furnish the visitors with an estimate of the cost of completing the battery and of getting it out of the dry dock.

RUMORED PROMOTIONS IN THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

It is reported that Bishop Laughlin, of Brooklyn, will be chosen coadjutor Bishop to Archbishop McCloskey, of New York; that Vicar General Quinn, of New York, will succeed Bishop Laughlin, and that Rev. William Keegan is to be appointed Bishop of Portland, Maine, vice Bishop Bacon, deceased. Father Keegan succeeded Dr. Bacon in the pastorate of the Church of the Assumption, Brooklyn, when the latter was translated to the Portland diocese.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day.—For the Ohio Valley, partly cloudy and cool weather, north-west winds and rising barometer. For the Lower Lake region, cloudy weather and areas of light snow, with westerly winds, rising barometer and temperature below freezing. For the Middle States, colder and partly cloudy weather, with north or west winds and slowly rising barometer.

Ex-Governor Curtin lectured at Meadville last evening.

The South Carolina Legislature met yesterday, Congressman Elliott was elected Speaker of the House.

Governor Houston, of Alabama, was inaugurated yesterday.

The locomotive engineers of Illinois protest against a reduction of their wages.

The trial of Delegate Cannon, of Utah, for polygamy, has been postponed till next month.

A dispatch from La Crosse says navigation is closed at that point, the Mississippi being full of floating ice.

The New Orleans City Council has voted a cordial welcome to Knights Templar who are to visit that city December first.

The Republican officers of Barbour county, Alabama, complain to the Attorney General that the White Leaguers prevent them from the exercises of their official duties.

Reports from New York and Brooklyn show that there are three times as many men out of employment as at the same time last year, and the suspension of building on account of cold weather will soon add largely to the number.

The official vote of Orleans parish, Louisiana, has been promulgated, and Governor Kellogg has prepared commissions for the newly elected officials. The Returning Board has resolved to continue the count by parishes, in alphabetical order.

There seems to be considerable difference of opinion among members of the General Assembly of Ohio as to the time of meeting in December. The official copy of the adjournment resolution provides for the re-assembling of the General Assembly on the first Tuesday of December, which is December 1st.

There is a lock-out at Schofield's mill, Philadelphia. Many of the fullers and dyers struck against the proposed reduction of ten per cent. in wages, and the mill was closed against the whole five hundred employees. The operatives in Dobson's mill have resumed work.

Non-Explosive Oil.

This oil has been in use for four years, and so far there has been no accidents resulting from its use. Furnish drayage free and at the prices usually charged for ordinary brands of oil. T. C. Jenkins, Checkered Front, Pittsburgh.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

No Further use for Steam—Water as a Motive Power—Two Gallons Sufficient for Running a Train to San Francisco and Back—A Pressure of Seven Thousand Pounds to the Square Inch—The Industrial Economy of the World to be Revolutionized.

[From the Philadelphia Press.]

According to the Philadelphia correspondent of the New York *Graphic* there is now in process of construction in this city a machine which, if the claims of its inventor, John W. Keeley, prove to be within the bounds of its capabilities, will awaken the interest of every civilized creature upon the globe, and mark a new epoch in human progress. It has been constructed at considerable expense, and after nearly fourteen years of repeated trial and failure. This machine is nothing less than a contrivance for the application of an alleged new motor—a new principle of motive power as far superior to steam as steam was superior to wind and water power. What this principle is as yet remains a secret known only to the inventor, and as such would naturally be entitled to all the incredulity that has invariably attached to exorbitant claims of a similar character. There are, however, certain statements made concerning it which will soon be easily susceptible of proof or disproof, as well as certain names connected with it that will compel the respectful consideration of the public. A number of gentlemen in Philadelphia and in Worcester have contributed money to further the construction of the machine, and in New York John I. Osgood, Israel Corse, Isaac Hatch, of the firm of Fisk & Hatch, and others are said to have advanced considerable sums of money on condition of receiving the exclusive right to dispose of the machine in certain prescribed territories. The new apparatus is in the house of the inventor, John W. Keeley, No. 1810 Master street. It is so near completed to his satisfaction that a model for deposit in the Patent Office at Washington has been begun and will soon be finished.

Mr. Keeley asserts that with only two gallons of water he would be able to draw a train of cars from Philadelphia to San Francisco and back again. The water, it is stated by a friend of Mr. Keeley, would be used over and over, something as steam is utilized in a condensing engine. Incredible as this claim is, the inventor further declares that he obtains this vast power without the use of fuel, without the use of chemicals of any kind, and without the use of electricity or magnetic currents. A conclusion naturally arrived at when it is stated that no fuel is used is that the power is obtained by the decomposition of the water and the re-engagement of hydrogen and oxygen, or of both these gases. The assertion that no chemicals or electrical currents are used is supposed to be answered by overthrow of this inference. The use of force derived from the evolution of gases is no new idea, and the only reason that it has not been employed is the fact that the consumption of the necessary chemical substances has been found to be more costly than the consumption of coal in generating an equal amount of force by means of steam.

But the most marvellous statement is yet to be made. Mr. Keeley claims that in the machine now at his residence he has developed the enormous pressure of seven thousand pounds to the square inch! When it is remembered that steam boilers are only subjected to a strain of from thirty to perhaps two hundred pounds per square inch, according to the purposes for which they are constructed, a proper sense of this leap upward to seven thousand pounds will be realized. With this power at his command, unencumbered with a corresponding cost and weight of metal, man's complete conquest over nature would seem to be a thing of the near future.

A PRACTICAL TEST.

But before indulging in speculations upon the value of such a discovery, it is rather in order to consider what grounds there are for believing that it has really been made. These grounds so far, it must be confessed, consist principally of the statements of Mr. Keeley and his friends. But these statements are made by men who certainly do not lack intelligence, and in the face of the fact that if false the lapse of a few weeks will render them the laughing-stock of the country. On Tuesday, the 10th instant, there was a test of the apparatus in its unfinished state. This was made in the presence of ten gentlemen; among them were three experts. These experts were necessarily among the personal friends of the inventor. It would not do, before patents were obtained, to allow skilful mechanics, who might successfully guess the source of power, and afterwards use it for their own advantage, to be present. The three gentlemen referred to were William H. Rutherford, of No. 1504 Chestnut street, chief engineer in the United States navy, now on sick leave; J. Snowden Bell, a mechanical engineer and an associate in the office of Charles B. Collier, on Chestnut and Seventh streets, who is Mr. Keeley's attorney, employed to take out the necessary patents, and a Mr. Boedtel, a metal worker, who is a friend and neighbor of the inventor. Mr. Collier last Friday evening finished writing a report of the test, to which all three attached their names. The document was intended, it is said, exclusively for the satisfaction of those persons who were pecuniarily interested, and was jealously withheld from the inspection of all others, in order not to awaken the attention of mechanics and others in this country or elsewhere, who might make an improper use of any knowledge they might gain. It was feared, for example, that in England, where the introducer of a new contrivance may obtain a patent, some general claim might be filed that would enfold a lawsuit or other difficulties unforeseen. All who were present are very reticent as to what took place, but all claim to be perfectly well assured by what they saw of the success of the discovery. Careful inquiry made in various quarters elicited certain interesting information that may be relied on as far as it goes. It is claimed that no one knows the principle upon which the machine has been constructed except Mr. Keeley. It was placed in a shed in the yard, the entrance to which was by a door strongly made and securely locked. Its shape was not revealed, but it was capable of holding about fourteen gallons of water. Reports in Philadelphia represents it to be spherical in its general contour. The inventor, in order to show that there were no chemicals in the water to be used, and that none had been enclosed in the machine, drew water from a hydrant near by, from which he himself first, and afterwards all the others, drank freely. Some of this hydrant water was put into the machine and shaken up. It was then allowed to drain out through a cock at the bottom, where glasses were again filled and all again drank. The water had not been changed in taste by its passage through the compartments of the apparatus. Then Mr. Keeley poured in a quantity of water from the hydrant and closed up the opening. "Instantaneously," to use the words of those present, "there was developed a pressure of seven thousand pounds." This pressure was measured by a safety-valve apparatus with a proper leverage. Of course no steam-gauge, as at present constructed, could be made to record such a pressure. This was the test that was made. The enormous pressure is to be utilized by means of an engine with cylinder and piston, in all essential respects like a steam engine. Some months ago, it is said, a small five inch stroke engine was connected with the power-generating apparatus, and was operated with such extreme rapidity that, though it was stoutly bolted to a strong wooden bench, it shook itself loose. Mr. Keeley says the power generated is inexhaustible, and will be supplied as fast as it can be used in a cylinder. The fact that it has been made to operate a steam engine makes it certain, of course, that the expansive force is due either to a vapor or a gas.

It was objected that this extreme pressure would render the machine dangerous, as liable to explode, but the answer made is that a much higher pressure may be put upon the walls of a small vessel than on those of a large one, and that only a small machine will be necessary in most cases, owing to the great vigor of the new motor. Besides this the absence of a large boiler and accompanying coalbins will allow the walls of the new machine to be made of any desired thickness and still give it the advantage of lightness and convenience over its clumsier rival now in use. About a year ago Mr. W. W. Wood, Chief of the Bureau of Naval Engineering in Washington, visited Philadelphia, and after witnessing the operation of an imperfect machine which Mr. Keeley was then at work upon, expressed himself as astonished at what he had seen. Charles H. Haswell, Chief Consulting Engineer of this city, had a similar experience, and with the same result about the same time. Chief Engineer Rutherford, who was at the recent test, is a firm friend of Mr. Keeley, and was among the first to aid him pecuniarily. Patents are to be taken out in every civilized country.

An electro-magnetic copying machine has been devised by Henecker or Monier, which transmits by telegraph, and that, too, without the assistance of an operator, writing, portraits, plans, maps, etc. An impression of the subject to be copied is taken with prepared ink on a sort of silver paper, which is then rolled on a revolving cylinder, and the message, whether in writing or in the form of drawing, is at once forwarded to its destination, a perfect simile of the writing or drawing being produced at the other end of the wire.

"Coming events cast their shadows before." Father Ryan, a noted Southern preacher, has just delivered a lecture at New Orleans advocating a new rebellion against the Federal Government.

Inducements for Cash.

Twenty-five cents per barrel on *Flour* and one per cent. discount on *Sugars, Roast Coffees, Syrups, Tobaccos, Cheese*, and all kinds of *Groceries*, if paid within ten days from date of bills, at the *Checkered Front*. T. C. Jenkins.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

SECRETARY BRISTOW'S REPORT.

Gratifying Account of Our Commercial Interests.

INCREASE IN IRON SHIP-BUILDING.

Advantages Enjoyed by Yards on the Delaware.

RUMORED RESIGNATION OF SENATOR GOLDTHWAITE, OF ALABAMA.

Large Number of Contested Election Cases for the Next House.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 24, 1874.

Indian Appropriation Bill.

The sub-Committee in charge of the Indian Appropriation bill are ready to report for the action of the full committee. The expiration of treaty provisions and the suppression of a few useless items of expense, led to a reduction of about a quarter of a million of dollars.

Secretary Bristow's Report.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in his annual report, gives a gratifying account of our commercial interests. He says that, notwithstanding the general stagnation of business and almost entire suspension of new enterprises of magnitude, our commerce is expanding and, supported by the healthful development of our resources, agricultural and mineral, and the numerous industries and manufacturing interests which depend upon them, the prospect of more extensive commercial operations is most encouraging.

American Ship-Building.

The Secretary is impressed with the large increase in the building of iron ships. A few years since this was practically an unknown branch of ship-building in America. Now some of the finest iron vessels afloat have been launched from American yards. The ascendancy in the building of iron ships is now practically enjoyed by the yards on the Delaware. The proximity of the coal and iron fields of Pennsylvania, extensive facilities for transportation of materials and superior water facilities have all combined to effect this result.

Rumored Resignation of Senator Goldthwaite.

The statement that Senator Goldthwaite, of Alabama, will resign, is believed to be true. Mr. Goldthwaite has, in the past twelve months, failed most perceptibly in his mental faculties, and has not been able to attend to his duties as a Senator. Among those who are mentioned as his successor are John T. Morgan, this city, the Mobile *Register*, and Hon. Geo. S. Houston, the newly elected Governor of Alabama.

Contested Elections.

There will probably be more contested election cases before the next House than have been known for many years past. Notice has so far been received of more than twenty, and among those who intend to contest are more Republicans than Democrats.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 24, 1874.

CABINET MEETING.

The Cabinet was in session about two hours to-day, all the members being present except Postmaster General Jewell, who was represented by Assistant Postmaster General Marshal. Most of the session was devoted to the discussion of the features of the annual reports of members of the Cabinet and the portions thereof to be embraced in the President's message.

MULLETT'S SUCCESSOR.

The Secretary of the Treasury has not yet tendered to any one the position of Supervising Architect. The names of several persons residing in Chicago, Philadelphia and New York have been mentioned, but the Secretary says it is his desire to have a personal interview with applicants before making the appointment.

TUSCUMBIA APPEALS TO THE PRESIDENT.

The President this morning received the following telegram:

TUSCUMBIA, ALA., November 23, 1874.

To His Excellency, U. S. Grant, President of the United States:

Last night the town was visited by a tornado which destroyed a large portion of its houses. Ten persons were killed. As a consequence, destitution prevails to an extent that no language can express. There is no money in this county. The sufferings of the destitute cannot be relieved by individuals, and it is therefore that this appeal is made to Your Excellency for immediate relief by the order of a supply of rations; and I am authorized by a large town meeting to make this appeal. Hoping and believing Your Excellency will respond promptly and plentifully,

(Signed) DAVID R. LINDSAY,
Chairman of Town Meeting.

Heartily indorsed by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen.

(Signed) HENRY F. NEWSOM, Mayor.

REPLY OF SECRETARY BELKNAP.

The following reply was sent:

WASHINGTON, November 24, 1874.

David R. Lindsay, Chairman of Town Meeting, or Henry F. Newsom, Mayor, Tuscumbia, Alabama:

The President, in reply to your telegram of November 23d, greatly regrets that he is unable to comply with your request. The limited appropriation for subsistence for the army will not permit him to issue the subsistence above required.

(Signed) WILLIAM W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

SECRETARY DELANO

left to-night to spend Thanksgiving day in Ohio.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S VIEWS.

Although the Attorney General has prepared no formal opinion upon the Arkansas question, it is understood that he considers the means taken to adopt the constitution under which Garland assumes to act to have been illegal, in that the methods of adopting or changing the constitution of the State, as provided by the former constitution, were not observed. Inasmuch as the constitution prescribed the method by which it could be amended, he maintains that, although the new constitutions submitted to the people may have received a large majority of all the votes in the State in its favor, still there was no authority existing under the State Constitution by which a new instrument could have been legally submitted in the manner it was done to the people for their vote. It is not the desire of the President, however, to allow any decision of the question before the meeting of Congress, unless the course of events in that State are such as to make prompt action necessary.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS.

The Bureau of Education is sending out circulars of information, No. 1 containing the proceedings of the Department of Superintendence of the National Educational Association; No. 2, drawing in public schools; the present relation of art to education in the United States; and No. 3, history of secondary instruction in Germany. In the latter it is stated the Germans excel all other nations in the beauty and accuracy of their maps, charts and globes, yet these are rarely seen in the lower class of schools, while in the higher they are generally kept in a room with other apparatus, to be taken and used in the classes as desired. The walls are almost universally bare of apparatus and pictures of any kind; even blackboards are confined to a single one of moderate dimensions behind the teacher's desk for his especial use. The apparatus used to illustrate the principles of geography, chemistry and natural philosophy is good, but scarcely equal in quality to that of high schools generally in the United States.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL AS MINISTER TO RUSSIA.

The President has written a letter to James Russell Lowell, asking if he would accept the Russian mission in case a formal tender of the appointment should be made.

A SUSPECTED FILIBUSTER.

A vessel has arrived in the harbor of Annapolis, flying Spanish colors, with an American pilot. Her officers are either Spanish or Cubans, and she is suspected of being a filibuster. The crew are exceedingly reticent, and the only statement elicited was the fact that she was purchased in New York a short time since. She is a steamer, small, strong and fast.

THE WEATHER.

Midnight Bulletin.
November 24, 1874—10:18 P. M.

STATIONS.	Bar.	Ther	Wind	Weather.
Cairo	30.11	28	N.	Clear.
Cincinnati	30.04	26	N. W.	Clear.
Davenport	30.15	16	N. W.	Clear.
Fort Gibson	30.10	28	N.	Clear.
Indianapolis	30.04	18	N. W.	Fair.
Keokuk	30.11	18	N.	Clear.
La Crosse	30.14	15	N.	Clear.
Leavenworth	30.26	18	N. W.	Fair.
Louisville	30.03	26	N. W.	Clear.
Memphis	30.03	38	N.	Cloudy.
Nashville	29.98	34	N. W.	Cloudy.
Omaha	30.22	18	N. W.	Fair.
Pittsburgh	29.88	24	W.	Cloudy.
Shreveport	29.86	48	N. W.	Clear.
St. Louis	30.14	23	N. W.	Clear.
St. Paul	29.13	10	N. W.	Clear.
Vicksburg	29.91	31	N.	Clear.
Yankton	30.24	14	N.	Fair.
North Platte	29.84	23	S. W.	Clear.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

France.

THE LEFT TO ATTACK THE MINISTRY.

PARIS, November 24.—A strong effort will be made in the Assembly to bring about a revocation of the state of siege. The Left have hopes of securing the assistance of many members of the Right, and, thus strengthened, will make a vigorous attack on the ministry.

BONAPARTISTS TO BE EXAMINED.

Rouher, Casabianca and Grandperret have been summoned to appear before the Judge of Instruction, Friday next, to be examined in regard to their alleged connection with the Bonapartist Committee of Appeal to the people. Discussions in the French Protestant Church are increasing.

Germany.

DEBATE IN THE REICHSTAG ON JUDICIAL REORGANIZATION.

BERLIN, November 24.—In the Reichstag, debate was opened to-day on the judicial reorganization of the empire. Herr Lasker demanded unlimited publicity of judicial proceedings as the best guarantee of the rights of the people.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, November 24.—Steamship City of New York, from New York, arrived out.

LIVERPOOL, November 24.—Steamships Pereire, Suevia and Donau, from New York, China, from Boston, and Circassian, from Baltimore, arrived.

Liverpool Markets.

LONDON, November 24, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 93⅝@93⅞; for account 93⅝@93¾. United States bonds, 5-20's, 1865, 106¾; do 1867, 104⅝; 10-40's, 100⅝; new 5's, 103¾; New York Central, 94; Erie, 25; do preferred, 41¾. Turpentine 28s 6d. Linseed oil 29s 3d@29s 9d.

PARIS, November 24.—Rentes 61 francs 72½ centimes.

LIVERPOOL, November 24.—Cotton quiet; middling upland 7⅝d; Orleans 8⅝d. Sales of 12,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export and 8,000 American. Breadstuffs firm. Receipts of wheat for the past three day's 46,000 quarters, of which 14,000 quarters were American. Red Western spring wheat 8s 4d@8s 8d; Corn 37s 3d@38s 9d. Pork 86s; shoulders 33s. Lard 67s. Tallow 45s. Linseed 29s 6d. Turpentine 25s 6d@26s.

LIVERPOOL, November 24.—This week's *Mark Lane Express* reports a general advance in Continental markets since the previous issue, of one shilling in the prices of wheat.

PHILADELPHIA.

Meeting of the Iron Manufacturers—Steps Toward a Reduction of the Supply—National Convention Next Month.

PHILADELPHIA, November 24.—The iron manufacturers of Pennsylvania and Maryland met here to-day. The Lehigh Valley pig iron men resolved, in view of the reduced consumption of material, that an earnest effort be made to diminish the supply. A committee was appointed for that end, and a meeting of all the manufacturers of pig iron in the country was called for December 10th.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Murder and Suicide in Muncie.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MUNCIE, IND., November 24, 1874.

This morning the dead body of Dan. Lee was found near a lumber yard in this city, with the head considerably bruised. The supposed murderer has left the country. One man, who was seen with Lee late last night, has been arrested. A man by the name of Coffman committed suicide 66-day by hanging, while in a fit of temporary insanity.

Store Robbed at Frazersburg, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FRAZESBURG, O., November 24, 1874.

Last night the grocery and clothing store of Edward L. Leinert was entered through a cellar-window by unknown parties, who carried away goods and money amounting to three hundred dollars. The Adams Express office in the same buildings was not molested. There is no clue to the thieves.

Suicide at Wheeling.

WHEELING, W. VA., November 24.—A German named Jno. Kneck committed suicide yesterday, by cutting his throat with a razor. Insanity is assigned as the cause of the act.

A Cleveland Lady Killed by Morphine.

CLEVELAND, November 24.—Mrs. Colman, wife of Benjamin Colman, a diamond setter of this city, died last evening from an overdose of morphine taken to produce sleep.

Mysterious Murder Near Bethany, Ohio.

CINCINNATI, November 24.—A mysterious murder is exciting the people near Bethany, ten miles east of Hamilton, Butler county, Ohio. It occurred Sunday night. About six o'clock Christopher Harris, a young man, member of a large family, went out to bring in stove wood, and was stabbed near the door, according to the story of the family. The alarm was given by neighboring farmers, who came in and saw the victim die.

A magistrate held an inquest and the jury returned a verdict of death by violence by unknown hands. Yesterday, at the funeral, an immense concourse of people attended, and demanded that the body should not be put into vault instead of being buried, as the family intended it should. They succeeded in having it so placed, and then sent to Hamilton for the county Coroner. The authorities went out from Hamilton to-night to arrest the near relatives of the deceased and hold them till after a full investigation.

Riot in Mahanoy City.

POTTSVILLE, PA., November 24.—The firemen's feud in Mahanoy City, growing out of the Mayor's assassination a short time ago, culminated in a riot last night, when pistols were freely used. Several persons were wounded. One saloon was gutted.

CASUALTIES.

An Old Lady Killed on the Track.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MASSILLON, O., November 24, 1874.

An old widow, named Huber, was walking close to the track leading from Rhodes & Co.'s coal mines, at Willow Bank, near this place, to-day, and was struck by the cars attached to a dummy engine, which was backing down. She was instantly killed, four cars passing over her. Warning was given from the engine, but no attention was paid to it.

An Indian Killed by the Cars.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MEDICINE BLUFF, PA., November 24, 1874.

An Indian, aged about thirty years, was run over and killed last night, by a freight train on the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, near Randolph, New York. His body was found, badly mangled. Deceased was intoxicated, and had started for his home at Calli Spring, on the Indian reservation, a few miles from Randolph. It was snowing and blowing a perfect gale, so that the engineer did not see the Indian.

Child Killed by a Gun.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOGANSPORT, IND., November 24, 1874.

David Young, aged eleven years, of Adams township, experimented with an old musket yesterday, to see if it was loaded. It proved to be, and the charge passed through David's head, killing him instantly.

The Empire Disaster.

NEW ORLEANS, November 24.—Six more bodies have been recovered from the Empire, including those of Mr. and Mrs. Kemper. The total number of bodies recovered is twenty-three.

Child Burned to Death.

TERRE HAUTE, November 24.—The clothing of Johanna Sullivan, aged seven, caught fire from a stove this morning, and the child died from the injuries.

Engineer Killed near Chicago.

CHICAGO, November 24.—The dummy engine which runs between this city and Hyde Park jumped the track this morning, when about six miles south of the city, and turned upside down, crushing the engineer, Chas. Matthews, beneath it, where he was scalded to death by the escaping steam. A passenger in the car attached to the dummy was also badly scalded and has since died.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

CHICAGO, November 24.—A special from Peoria, Illinois, says a passenger train on the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railway, between Leroy and Bloomington, was ditched this morning. The fireman was killed and a number of passengers seriously injured.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Government Demand on the Central Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 24.—J. H. Robinson, Assistant Solicitor of the Treasury Department, is in this city. Through his office is a formal demand has been made upon the Central Pacific Railroad Company for five per cent. of its net earnings since its completion.

California Pacific Company.

In the case of the German bondholders *versus* the California Pacific Railroad Company, in the United States District Court to-day, counsel for the Company objected to the jurisdiction of the Court. The objections were filed, but as yet no decision has been rendered.

Meeting of Central Iowa Bondholders.

NEW YORK, November 24.—At a meeting of the bondholders of the Central Iowa Railroad, held to-day, over two million dollars in bonds being represented, a resolution was adopted continuing in power the committee appointed at the last meeting, whose duty will be to draft a plan of reorganization and submit the same to each bondholder.

ARKANSAS.

Appointment of Special Judges—Reward for Smith and Wheeler—Inquiry into Senator Dorsey's Election.

LITTLE ROCK, November 24.—S. W. Williams and J. L. Witherspoon were to-day appointed by Governor Garland special Judges of the Supreme Court, to hear cases in which the regular Judges are disqualified. The *Gazette* this morning publishes a proclamation by Governor Garland offering a reward of one thousand dollars for the capture of Smith, and five hundred dollars for Wheeler. In the House to-day, a bill passed appropriating one thousand four hundred dollars in currency to pay the contingent expenses of the General Assembly. In the Senate a joint resolution to appoint a committee to inquire into the election of Senator Dorsey, was made the special order for to-morrow.

FIRE RECORD.

Dwelling Burned near Wooster, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WOOSTER, O., November 24, 1874.

A house owned by Henry Baum, one mile north of here, was burned about ten o'clock last night. The loss is about fifteen hundred dollars; insured in the Ohio Farmer's and East Union, of Wayne county, for eight hundred dollars.

Steam Barge Destroyed.

DETROIT, November 24.—The steam barge Neptune was totally destroyed by fire at East Saginaw this morning. Loss eighteen thousand dollars; insurance ten thousand dollars.

Albany—$150,000.

ALBANY, November 24.—Dickson & Co.'s grist mill, filled with grain, was burned to-night. Loss one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

POLITICAL.

State.

The Prohibitory party of Milton says he is discouraged.

George Stroop, Esq., editor of the Tyrone *Democrat*, will be a candidate for a clerkship in the lower House this winter.

"Uncle Jake" Zergler, of Butler, thanks his Democratic friends for kindly mentioning him as a fit man for clerk of the House of Representatives, and says he is not a candidate for that or any other position.

The following, clipped from the Altoona *Sun*, is a fair specimen of Democratic utterances just now: "A young white man lacking on one day of two-score years of age, no matter how intelligent, cannot vote under existing laws; but an ignorant negro, who scarcely knows his right hand from his left, and who cannot tell a dime from his ticket, is entitled to a vote if but one day older than his white neighbor! This is Republican equality. *O tempora! O mores!*"

General.

"Fernando Wood will be Speaker because he has got the most money," says an exchange. The incoming Democrats are after the Wood pile, evidently.

Kentucky actually declares a man ineligible to office who has engaged in a duel. Now we *will* speak to the tailor about an ascension robe.—*Cleveland Herald.*

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* dubs S. S. Cox "the clown of the House," and therefore does not want him to be chosen Speaker. Are they going to turn the House into a circus?

The New York *Herald* doesn't "see how a Democratic President can be defeated in 1876." But then there is not going to be any Democratic President on hand at that time to be defeated.

The "tidal wave" that swept over the country, the Sioux City *Journal* thinks, couldn't have had much water in it, for nearly all the Democrats in that neighborhood were intoxicated the next day.

Colonel W. H. Hollister, one of the pioneers and wealthiest farmers in California, is proposed as the next Republican candidate for Governor of that State. He is a native of Ohio, and former resident of Licking county.

Delaware is peculiar at all times. This year she has a full Legislature, thirty men, with not a lawyer among the number. There are farmers and merchants, philosophers and—no, not any fools, we hope—but there is not a member of the legal profession.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* says: "The Democratic party is by no means out of the woods. It stands as yet full knee deep among the reeds and brambles." The paper adds: "Its future must needs depend upon the most matter-of-fact and circumspect use of its opportunity."

We have had Grant, the "tanner," and Wilson, the "shoemaker," and now we have the "last" of the Radical party!—*New Haven Register.*

Nevertheless the Republicans will keep pegging away until they strap the Democracy.—*Dayton Journal.*

The Syracuse *Journal* of Tuesday says: "A well-known Democrat of Central New York, being on the eve of taking a journey to Cincinnati last week, asked ex-Gov. Seymour what he should say to political friends there. Mr. Seymour replied, 'Call on Mr. Pendleton, and say to him for me that he is the coming man in 1876.'"

Bells and Dogs.

A farmer of Broome county, New York, writes to the New York *Times*: "I put bells on sheep to keep the dogs off. I have tried it thirty years, and never lost one. My neighbors all around me have lost sheep frequently. They did not use bells. I use one bell for ten sheep. I have so much faith in bells that I think the law should put a man for his sheepyard that has no bells on them." This is correct. Bells on a few wethers will keep off dogs, and even wild animals.

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SUGARS, SYRUPS,

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

FIENDISH OUTRAGE.

A Farmer's House Attacked and Ransacked—The Farmer's Feet Roasted to Make Him Give Up His Money.

[From the Titusville Herald, 24th.]

A daring robbery was perpetrated about six o'clock last evening, at the farm house of Mr. Joseph Breed, of Troy township, about five miles from this city. At the hour mentioned, four masked men demanded entrance to the house, which was peremptorily refused by Mr. Breed, who su

The Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1874.

THIS has been a good year for bolting, they say. Next year will be a good one for repentance.

THE Harrisburg *Patriot* is mistaken in thinking that we ever said the Democratic party was dead. It is a good deal worse off than that—being alive and in possession of the devil.

PHILADELPHIA does not propose to be outdone by any other port in prescient sagacity and energy with reference to the grain trade. She is now making an arrangement for the construction of another monster elevator, of equal if not superior capacity to the one just completed.

PORTLAND, Maine, is rejoicing over the completion of a link of railroad lying in New Hampshire, which by cutting off the detour via Boston, brings Portland and New York into an almost air-line connection, and shortens the distance between those points over a hundred miles.

THE New York *Herald* succeeded in selling about nine-tenths of the papers with the sensational lie that WASHBURNE had been recalled to go into the Cabinet; and as that is now growing stale, it is time for that paper to start some new falsehood, and so vindicate its character as a great news-paper.

PROFITING by JOHN MILLER'S suggestion of "a restored and undefiled Constitution," the Democrats of the tar-heel State propose to alter its organic law in such a manner as practically to nullify the results of the war. A twenty-five years lease of power would almost embolden that party to re-establish the African slave trade.

THE SMITH who is kicking up a fuss in Arkansas, is a son of DELAZON SMITH, formerly of Dayton, Ohio, and known all over the country as "Delusion SMITH." Being an atheist, as well as generally eccentric, he named his son VOLNEY VOLTAIRE SMITH, and the son so named now turns up as Lieutenant Governor of Arkansas.

TO-MORROW will be Thanksgiving Day—sacred to gratitude and benevolence. Other cities have already taken steps to send large sums for the relief of the destitute settlers of the West. Collections for a like purpose are to be made in the churches of our city to-morrow. It is to be hoped our people may not be behind-hand.

THE Oil combination at Petrolia, Canada, to control the prices of crude oil, have taken measures for incoporation under the name of the Petrolia Crude Oil and Tanking Company. The company agree to take all oil from the producers at a fixed rate, and the producers agree to sell oil to no one else. The latter are also to receive ninety per cent. of the net profits.

THE exactions and expenses of domestic life in this country give special interest to all experiments calculated to lighten these drawbacks to successful housekeeping. The apartment-house, or family hotel, is one of the modern devices for this purpose, and is becoming very popular in New York and Boston. Our own city will be likely to need homes of similar character, presently.

THE Iowa Democracy have called a State Convention for January 8, 1875, to reorganize. They gave up their organization, last year and this, to go into the "Anti-Monopoly" party, hoping thereby to slip into the control of State affairs; but the "anti-monopoly" dodge having failed, they intend to fall back upon their old ground. If they had had any sense they never would have left it.

THE merchants of New York, alive to the efforts making by Boston and Philadelphia and Baltimore to divert trade from that city have formed a new orgnization, embracing every shade of commercial interest for the purpose of so influencing the action of railroad and transportation companies as to give New York a decided advantage over her rivals. The new organization has as yet no name, but that is its object, and the formation of it is evidence that the merchants think there is danger ahead, for them, at least, and that organization is necessary to avert it.

WE PREDICTED, at the time when the famous "Saratoga Railroad combination" was formed, that the agreement would eventually prove to be a rope of sand, and so it seems likely to turn out. The New York *Bulletin* intimates that the compact has by no means given satisfaction to the contracting roads. The Erie considers it prejudicial to its interests, and will seize the first opportunity to withdraw, while the Michigan Central, Grand Trunk, and other Western roads, make the same complaint, and will withdraw from the agreement as soon as possible. A total abrogation of the compact at a not distant date seems to be pretty well assured.

THE New York *Times* of Monday prints an elaborate statement of the result of a large number of inquiries among employers and employees in various branches of trade, with special reference to the present condition of the labor market, and it reaches the conclusion that matters are not so bad as has been described, nor trade so depressed as at the corresponding season in several late years. The number of non-society men out of work is moderately large, but the point distinctly made by the persons visited, was that a fair proportion of a majority of the trades was employed. The number of friendless women seeking employment is, however, unusually large.

REFERRING to a recent paragraph in the COMMERCIAL relative to the removal of the body of THOMAS PAINE from the "Lester" farm at New Rochelle, New York, by WILLIAM COBBETT, some sixty years ago, a correspondent inquires of us as to the ultimate disposition of the remains. It is not known. The farm in question was originally purchased by the State of New York for the express purpose of presenting it to PAINE as an acknowledgment of his services to the country. As to the bones of the unfortunate patriarch, it has been said that COBBETT neglected getting the box through the English custom house, and that the casket was laid away in some warehouse and forgotten.

THE New York *Bulletin* shows that supposing the greenbacks to be all redeemed or funded and out of circulation, it would require a reserve of $300,000,000 of coin to maintain specie payments. The banks have $350,000,000 of circulation and $700,000,000 of deposits. Twenty per cent. of these two sums is $210,000,000, and as the banks would want a margin over twenty per cent. their reserve would have to be $225,000,000, at the lowest. The United States Treasury has to keep a balance of $30,000,000 constantly on hand, and the active circulation of coin would be $45,000,000—in all, $300,000,000. The present stock of coin in the country is $90,000,000. Now, will any one be good enough to tell us where the other $210,000,000 is to come from?

THE capture of a person in India claimed or claiming to be NANA SAHIB, the perpetrator of the Cawnpore massacre, almost simultaneously with the capture of J. D. LEE, of Utah, for participation in the Mountain Meadow massacre, revives the memory of two of the great crimes recorded in history, and both arrests are proof of the great difficulty which often attends the capture of great offenders. Both of these frightful massacres were perpetrated nearly twenty years ago, and it has never been possible, in all that time, to bring the guilty villains to justice. The memory of both events had nearly faded out, when the arrests referred to revived it in all its horrible intensity; and while there may be much reason to doubt whether they have got the real villain, in India, we hope there may prove to be none in the Utah case.

NOT least among the important discoveries made by the HAYDEN scientific survey, during its recent explorations in the hitherto unknown country lying west of the Ute Indian reservation, between the thirty-eighth and fortieth parallels of latitude, was a large vein of anthracite coal, which Professor PEALE, a member of the party, who has had much experience in the coal regions of our own State, pronounces as good as the Lehigh. There were beds four feet thick, along what is known as Anthracite creek, chunks of which have broken off and floated down the stream. These had not fallen to pieces or cracked at all, and though long exposed to the sun had not slaked. The party burned it, and it seemed to give heat and to burn up clear like anthracite. Several pieces were broken off and have been brought along for analysis. Another bed of this coal was also found at the head of Slate river, where the stream in one place had cut through a seam, exposing it on both sides. Numerous indications of lead and iron were found in the same locality.

COMMISSIONER SMITH'S REPORT.

Persons who have of late entertained despairing or gloomy thoughts concerning the Indian problem, can hardly fail to derive encouragement from Mr. Commissioner SMITH'S report on Indian Affairs to the Secretary of the Interior. The Commissioner states that among the Indians who have laid aside their original mode of life, civilization is making continual advances. It also appears from reports of the various agencies, that there is a steady increase in the number of those Indians who are willing to adopt civilized habits, earning a livelihood for themselves and training their children to labor. Of Indians still completely wild and only imperfectly accessible to the agents, the number is estimated at about 90,000; of Indians localized to accept the necessity of work and receiving more or less aid from the Government agencies, the number is somewhat above 62,000, while about 100,000 already have fixed settlements, with cattle and agricultural implements.

Though the wild Indians are for the most part hostile to the whites, they are much less dangerous or troublesome than they would be if they were friendly with one another. They are in fact so divided into mutually hostile tribes that it is impossible for them, at any one time, to place more than 500 warriors in the field. The Commissioner feels so sure of this fact that he does not regard another general Indian war as one of the possibilities of the future, a view greatly confirmed by the experience of last summer. Though the Sioux were exceedingly disturbed by the CUSTER expedition to the Black Hills, the expedition met with no opposition, and though the Indians violently declared that no soldier should ever cross the Platte river, military posts have been established at Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies without interference. A few years ago neither of these things could have been done without a general Indian war as the immediate result. The change has been effected chiefly by the distribution of rations among the tribes. Indian sentiment has thus been effectually divided, the pensioners of the Government persistently refusing to engage in operations which would risk or make certain the withdrawal of their coffee, sugar, etc. Thus, to feed them is much cheaper than to fight them. In connection with this topic Commissioner SMITH emphasizes the importance of consistent rigor in keeping the Indians to their terms. Every relaxation is a mistake, he says; it was a blunder of the kind which necessitated the late war against the Comanches and some other tribes.

The fifty odd thousand Indians of the second class named above are characterized by Mr. SMITH as novitiates in civilization. They are beginning to abandon the rites of their heathen religion. What they most need is a multiplication of schools and instruction in agriculture. They need, also, supplies of farming implements, cattle, and grain for seed. They do not need, in Mr. SMITH'S judgment, the cash payments which treaty engagements entitle them to expect from the Government.

The third class, consisting of Indians who may fairly be called civilized, need most of all, the Commissioner thinks, some form of civil government and also the establishment of a process by which they may cease to be Indians and become American citizens. This change, however, is one which the Indians themselves do not regard with favor. The *hoi pollos*, the mass of them take a certain pride in their nationality. They besides dread the rivalry of the white men, taxation, prosecution for debt, etc., while the few, the more wealthy, and educated members of the tribes, being the actual government and possessed of many privileges, are unwilling to surrender their advantages. Hence, against the proposed transformation into American citizens all appeal to their treaties with the Government, in which absurdly enough the perpetual sovereignty of the tribe is recognized. The question must before long be practically answered whether the letter of these treaties shall be forever respected, or whether the mischievous anomaly of their tribal existence shall give place to true citizenship of the Great Republic.

It is gratifying to find the Commissioners take such firm ground against the encroachment on Indian rights intended by those expeditions which have been prepared to take advantage of the discoveries made or represented as made by the CUSTER expedition. Scarcely a greater evil could come to the Sioux people, says Mr. SMITH, than the disturbance and demoralization incident to an attempt to dispossess them of their country. The stern prohibition of the War Department did not prevent the setting out of expeditions from several points for the invasion of the Indian lands in pursuit of gold. It is, however, believed that the fancied information on which they proceeded was to a great extent false, and that the gold seekers will soon deem themselves happy to escape from the country with their lives.

The Commissioner does not expect great numbers of the Sioux tribes to become self-supporting as cultivators of the ground at an early date. Some small bodies of them settled on the Missouri, give good promise of prospering as farmers, but the great mass of the family is devoted to its own way of life, and besides their lands are unadapted to farming purposes. Their mere exposure to the ravages of the grasshopper every two years out of five, unfit them for the cultivation of rude agriculturists unable to raise much more than subsistence for one year, if so much. For grazing also the climate is too severe.

For the hopelessly wild tribes the Commissioner proposes radical measures. Living on vast unoccupied plains and with herds of buffalo in sight, their aversion to a settled life can never be overcome. Mr. SMITH is therefore in favor of disarming and dismounting these wild Indians and settling them on tracts of land to be procured from the Cherokees, Choctaws and Chickasaws. For their ponies he would give them cattle, and supply them with rations and clothing in return for their labor in building houses and opening up farms for themselves. From the estimate furnished it is evident that the arrangement would be sound economy, and as to the right of the Government thus to dispose of the savages there can be no doubt. These wild Indians have by their recent hostilities forfeited their treaty rights. Having subdued them the Government may do with them what seems best for both parties.

But the most interesting and important feature of the Commissioner's report is the proposition to make the Indians citizens, subject to the same laws, administration and conditions as other citizens. We have not space just now to state the details of the method suggested by which this transformation may be effected. Public opinion, we fancy, has been for some time prepared to regard such a proposition with favor, and it has not been made too soon. The farce of making treaties with savage tribes, and dealing with them as sovereign States has been kept up long enough, and it therefore seems likely that when this report comes to be considered by Congress, the proposition referred to may serve to introduce a new era in the relations between the United States and the Indian tribes.

THUS far during the present season we have happily in our city been spared the pain of witnessing much suffering, because the weather has until within a day or two past, been propitious for out-door work; but all the signs now edmonish us that the winter is now close at hand, and it is to be feared that much want and wretchedness will fall to the lot of those who, from whatever cause, have failed to provide for a rainy day. It behooves our charitable citizens, therefore, to bear in mind the wants and necessities of this class, who else will be compelled to endure unrelieved the pangs of hunger and the pinchings of cold. It is just as divinely true now as it was nineteen centuries ago, that "it is more blessed to give than to receive"—and in all the year there is no better time than the Thanksgiving season for remembering it.

"The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL speaks of the Federal soldiers in Louisiana and Alabama as dogs."—*Post.*

The *Post* is guilty of the mean crime of *suppressio veri*. Among all animals there are none more noble than the faithful watch-dogs that guard the sheep-flocks from the depredations of wolves. It was in this sense that we alluded to "the Federal soldiers in Louisiana and Alabama"—and the *Post* knows it. It was not, however, to be expected that that paper would let slip an opportunity to display its brutish instincts in behalf of its White League friends.

THE COAL RUNS

A Cincinnati paper, in referring to the present rise in the rivers, remarks that, "in addition to the 15,000,000 bushels of coal that will come down from Pittsburgh, a half million will also come out of the Kanawha." As stated in the COMMERCIAL yesterday, the largest run of coal ever made from this city, in one month, was 17,468,000 bushels in April, 1872. This was an exceptional case. A large amount of coal had accumulated in the pools, and the stage of water kept up the entire month, enabling the towboats to get back from below and leave with a second fleet. In no other instance have our coal shippers been able to accomplish a double run on the same rise, and they will certainly not be able to do so at this season of the year, when rains are almost invariably followed by freezing weather. It must also be borne in mind that the coal miners have not been steadily at work since the spring shipments, and that the supply in the pools is consequently limited. The November runs during the past three years, have been as follows: 1871, 6,002,000 bushels; 1872, none; 1873, 3,730,000. Where the conditions are so variable, it is difficult to make satisfactory comparisons; but 6,000,000 bushels may be taken as a fair average run, as shown by the following table:

Years.	Runs.	Aggregate. Bushels.	Average. Bushels.
1870	10	41,175,000	4,117,500
1871	7	45,562,000	6,223,000
1872	8	53,343,000	6,668,000
1873	10	62,605,000	6,260,500

The runs for 1874 have been six in number, aggregating 38,386,000 bushels, or an average of 6,397,666 bushels. What amount may go out on the present rise, it is difficult to determine; but we are safe in saying that it will not much exceed the half of 15,000,000 bushels.

The shipments thus far, for 1874, are 24,-219,000 bushels less than those of 1873. Unless the balance of the year should prove very favorable, it will be impossible to reach the aggregate of the preceding year. We seldom have a good coal run in December. In 1871 and '72, no coal was run in that month, while in December, 1873, but 2,007,000 bushels were shipped. As the quantity that is likely to go out on the present rise will have much to do in determining prices, our editorial friends in Cincinnati should not mislead their readers in this matter.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Victoria is writing another life of Albert the Good.

How to make money by spending it: Advertise.

The usual annual craze against secret societies is now in full blast.

This is called "the dead time of year," and a deadly lively time it is.

A text on Turkey: "Which to-day is, and to-morrow is cast into the oven."

When is the country going to begin to "realize" on all this Democratic brag?

The "first locomotive's wheel" will shortly be spinning through the mountain.

The Western star of empire has about concluded to pull up stakes and go East or South.

Sensible little Denmark is going to abolish the rights of primogeniture and all titles of nobility.

Twenty-one foreign governments have already accepted invitations to participate in the Centennial.

If you can imagine a hippopotamus playing hop-scotch, you will have a fair idea of the *Post's* wit.

There is a continual cry from the Rio Grande for help to repel the invasion of Mexican robber bands.

A pork packer is going to cure hogs' snouts and ears this winter. There's a chance for the Louisvillians!

The percentage of gain among the public school pupils of Virginia is much larger among the blacks than the whites.

Little Vermont has no less than 77,315 acres of superficial water, made up of lakes and ponds of fifty acres and upward.

Steel, of the Washington *Chronicle*, is a man of great intellectual power. His brain throbs like the tides in the Dead Sea.

The present movement of currency from New York to the West at present averages not less than $1,000,000 a day—mainly for hogs.

It is the intention of the next Democratic Congress to pass a law forbidding the appearance of all schools of blackfish on our coasts.

Michigan seems disposed to lamentations over the disastrous fall elections—she sends two Jeremiahs to her State Legislature.

It turns out that four hundred invitations to the late wedding of General Sherman's daughter were stolen from the postoffice.

Louisiana and New Orleans are still canvassing, as they call it, and the more they canvass the further off they get from any agreement.

There is no truth in the report that Governor is going in for an increase in rates of postage. No such absurd change was ever thought of.

Peter Cooper says he was at one time offered land in the upper part of New York for $11,000, that two years ago was worth $15,000,000.

Journalists nowadays die younger than their predecessors died, showing that the gods love them better than they loved their predecessors.

Veni, vidi, vici! American saws have been recently offered for sale in Sheffield, England, fifteen per cent. under the prices of the British makers.

Is a woman who believes in a personal devil insane?" editorially asks the Chicago *Tribune*, anent a certain law suit. That depends on whom she married.

New York is greatly excited over the probable loss of its grain trade, and the railroads and merchants mutually charge each other with being the cause of it.

The New York *Sun* shouldn't lose its temper over us. As Lowell says:

"Who'd expect to see a tater,
All on end at his intellect?"

An intercolonial industrial exhibition is to be held at Sydney, New South Wales, in April, 1875, and competition by American manufacturers is especially invited.

Professor Swing, "of Chicago, says: "Those of our citizens who think soberly, can cast no reproaches upon this metropolis." Just so; but where are they to be found?

When a man vacillates between two parties he is regarded as "a trimmer," and said to be "on the fence." Yet newspapers, under similar circumstances, claim to be "independent."

The number of destitute persons in Kansas is computed at from 20,000 to 25,000, but of these many are located in older counties, where the crops, with the exception of corn, were a fair average.

There are in Switzerland 485,000 households or families, of whom 465,000 possess landed property, so that the whole real estate of the Republic may be said to be distributed among the whole people.

There are ten States of the Union in default on their debts. With the exception of Minnesota and of Indiana, and of Missouri to a partial extent, they are all at the South. The total amount is $164,700,000.

It is stated that nine-tenths of the New York operative class live up to each day's wages, no matter how large the same may be, during the busy season, and are compelled to exist on credit when the idle days come.

Bridgetown, New Jersey, will to-morrow celebrate the burning of a cargo of tea a hundred years ago:—

You may break, you may shatter the pot if you will,
But the scent of the tea-leaves will hang round it still.

Many years ago Oliver Wendell Holmes wrote a satirical poem in which, incredulously, he said:—

"When the first locomotive's wheel
Rolls through the Hoosic tunnel's bore—
Then order your ascension robe!"

Decidedly previous. Two or three months ago the *Atlantic Monthly* published a savage notice of a supposed work of Professor Proctor's, entitled "Other Suns than Ours;" which, having fallen under the Professor's observation, he writes that, although he announced three years ago his intention of writing such a book, he has not yet found time to prepare it!

THE fifth annual report of the Railroad Commissioners of Massachusetts is a document of more than ordinary interest. Of the sixty-one corporations in the State twenty-eight paid dividends ranging from 1 to 10 per cent.; eight of them divided 10 per cent.; one, 9 per cent.; four, 8 per cent.; three, 7 per cent.; six, 6 per cent.; six, less than 6 per cent.; and thirty-two made no dividends. There is a mile of railway in the state to every 879 inhabitants, and there are 1,744,955 miles of main track and branches within the Commonwealth. The average cost of an equipped railway is $64,676. The average cost of running a train is reported at $1.25 per mile. The average number of passengers to each train was 71, and the average number of tons of freight was 64.

AN ABSCONDING EXECUTOR.

A Nine Years' Search for a Defaulting Irish Catholic Priest—Final Success.

[From the Malone (N. Y.) Palladium, Nov. 6.]

Twenty-seven years ago there died at Belfast, Ireland, a man named Waters, leaving a widow, and an infant son aged three years. To this son he bequeathed by his last will and testament the sum of £780, which sum was committed to a Catholic priest, one Father McNally, then resident in Ireland, who should manage it for the child until he became of age, and then pay it over to him, principal and interest. The widow and son removed to Dundee, Scotland, where they continued to reside for the next eighteen years. At the expiration of this time the son repaired to Dublin, Ireland, for a settlement with the executor, whom he found disposing of his household effects and other property at auction. He asked for a rendering of his account, which was promised the next day at Belfast, at the office of McNally's attorney. Thither the young man went—only to find the unfaithful steward had fled to America, carrying with him all the funds belonging to his ward. Almost immediately young Waters followed him, and for nine years he has been searching the United States to find trace of the faithless man. At length his labors are crowned with success. Having until recently continued his search in the Western States, where he was obliged to work his way from town to town, inquiring constantly among the clergy for the man he sought, often always despairing and weary in his efforts, he at last came East, and through information given by the priesthood became satisfied that at Fort Covington, in this county, was located the executor who for so many years had withheld from him that which was justly his. And Saturday, November 7, he arrived at the fort penniless, but near the end for which he had so long and earnestly labored. His first step was to consult a lawyer of the place, telling his story without reserve, and seeking advice as to the best method of procedure. The next day attorney and client attended church together, and Waters recognized in the officiating priest the erring man. Monday he called upon him, made himself known and demanded restitution. The priest at first professed joy at meeting him, and asserted that he had written many letters seeking to ascertain his whereabouts; but denied the possession of any funds to satisfy in whole or part of the claim against him. In the end, however, he assigned to Waters a mortgage of $1,100, gave him a sum of money, and promised that full payment should be made before his death, or, that occurring before full restitution shall be possible, to make provisions for a just settlement by his administrators. The story is indeed a strange one, but we have the facts from a source which we believe entirely reliable.

STATE NEWS.

Allentown is to have a new Lutheran church.

A Clearfield hunter has killed three bears this season.

Both the children burned at Parker on the 19th inst. have died.

There are one hundred and fifty colored Lutherans in Easton.

Shipments from the coal mines near Sharon have been suspended.

Cheap cremation. Refined oil retails in Oil City at five cents a gallon.

A large number of laboring men are out of employment in Titusville.

Transfers of real estate in Harrisburg are few and far between, this season.

The Lochiel iron works, Harrisburg, started on full time on Monday, 23d inst.

Rev. Fred. Evans, of New York, has been called to the First Baptist church of Franklin.

Philadelphia burglars are so hard up that they have taken to robbing churches of their furniture.

Rev. Edward L. Stoddard was last week installed as rector of St. John's Protestant Episcopal church, York.

The Franklin Institute corporation propose to erect a permanent building for their exhibitions in the city of Philadelphia.

A school under the direction of three "sisters" of the order of the Christian Family, of Prussia, has been opened in Honesdale

Italian boys are monopolizing the boot black business in this city, having driven by their low prices all the native-born artists out of the profession.

So far this month the retail trade of Philadelphia has been fully up to the standard of last year, and but little, if any, croaking about "hard times" is heard among the Chestnut street merchants.

Out of a total area in the Exposition building of 900,000 feet of available space, the Centennial Commission have already received application for 180,000 feet, or more than one fifth of the total amount to be allotted.

Both the constables of Minersville, Schuylkill county, are in jail on a charge of highway robbery. One of these same worthies had, on the day the robbery was committed, been released from jail, where he had served a short sentence for beating his mother.

The Town Council of Warren, have for some time been busy in removing the dead from the old burying ground in the borough to the cemetery across the river. The cemetery is to be divided up into lots and sold. Then look out for stories of haunted houses.

Mr. John O. Beck, of the firm of Elliott & Beck, editors and publishers of the Minersville *Republican*, has sold out to his partner and retired from journalism. The paper, which is one of the best weeklies in the State, will hereafter be conducted by Mr. Charles D. Elliott.

Two Germans in Titusville had a quarrel about some cigars, and it ended in a challenge to mortal combat. The gage of battle was accepted, and the bloody affair will come off to-day—pistols, ten paces. It is not likely that the services of the coroner and undertaker will be needed.

Mr. Armstrong Wilson died at the residence of his son, H. E. Wilson, in Mead township, Crawford county, on Tuesday, the 17th instant, aged about eighty-four years. He had resided in this county and in this vicinity for the last half century, and was well known and highly respected.

Judge Allison has granted a preliminary injunction restraining the trustees of the Philadelphia gas works from using or receiving any part of a million dollars to be raised by the city under the act of May, 1874. The loan is resisted on the ground that the act authorizing it is unconstitutional.

Isaac Gensheimer, a young man in the employ of George Weilder, of Fairview township, has won the belt as the champion potato digger of Erie county. In one day this season he dug a hundred and three and a-half bushels of red peach blow potatoes with a common hook, pulling the tops as he went along.

The Danville *Intelligencer*, speaking of the improvement at the insane asylum at that place says: "The new wing of the asylum has been roofed in and slated. In the rear of this three stone buildings have been erected this summer; one forty-six and one-half feet long by thirty-five is for a stable and carriage house, with a second story for hay and straw, and basement for manure. Another is sixty feet by forty-nine feet; the main story for gardener's tools, seed room, thrashing floor and general work room, with a cellar for storage of roots and other vegetables. The other for a dead house. All the work has been built in a most substantial manner."

The Millerstown correspondent of the *Derrick* writes: Sneak thieves are becoming too much of an over-production for solid comfort in this latitude. Last week several houses were entered by these undesirable gentry and various articles carried off. Parties have also been stopped on the highway and forced to shell out their bottom nickel. At least three instances of this character have recently occurred between Millerstown and Butler, in one of which the victim was shamefully maltreated. There are scores of men throughout this region destitute of employment, whom stern necessity may yet make desperate unless vigorous measures are adopted for their relief. The business outlook is wretchedly gloomy and promising, with the prospect of widespread bankruptcy looming up like a gaunt spectre before the multitudes dependent for support upon the petroleum development.

The North East *Sun* says; Mr. David M. Dewey, the first white child born in Erie county, died at his residence, about two miles northeast of this place, on Sunday last. He was born in 1796, at Walnut creek, on the old McNair farm, about four miles south of Erie. He was married to Miss Eunice Joiner at the age of 22 years. In 1836 he removed to Ohio, where he stayed two years, after which he returned to his old residence at Walnut creek. Here he resided until 1846, when he came to North East and purchased the farm upon which he was living at the time of his death. At the time Perry's fleet was fitted out at Erie he helped to draw the timber, using a yoke of oxen. Mr. D. remembered well how there was but one old shanty on the site upon which the city of Erie now stands. This was owned by one Reed, and the family used a buffalo robe to cover the door-way. What a great change time has wrought since the day when he first saw the light. Mr. Dewey lived to see his 78th birthday, and then passed peacefully away. His wife died some two months ago. They raised a large family of children, ten in all, six of whom are now living, five of them at this place. Although not a member of any church organization, yet he lived an exemplary life.

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PERSONAL.
The editor of the Toledo *Democrat* has a shocking name. It is Alfred B. Jazes.

Sharon, United States Senator from Nevada, is said to have an income of two millions. We would not object to Share on those terms.

It is said that some of the comedian Burton's grand children are starving in Italy. This is a sad contrast with the fortune of $400,000 left in 1860; but it illustrates the rapidity with which theatrical profits often vanish.

A deposed Bishop of England is said to be employed in a St. Louis laundry. From ministering to the spiritual wants of British aristocracy to washing dirty shirts for St. Louis plebeians, is a long stride for even a bishop to take.

The mistress of Wightman, the defaulting book-keeper of the Pacific bank, New York, has sued the other officers of the bank for $10,000 worth of trespass in coming to her rooms, threatening to arrest her, and then neglecting to do so. Nothing so hurts a woman as neglect.

L. C. Dudok de Witt, a gentleman belonging to a noble family of Holland, has arrived in New York, and proposes to make a tour of this country. The fact is worthy of announcement only because, having means, leisure and a good pair of heels, he proposes to foot it.

Mr. Meacham, one of the Modoc Commissioners with General Canby, is now engaged gathering a company of Indians, including some of the Warm Spring and Modoc Indians, of Oregon, to accompany him on a lecturing tour. These Indians are designed as living illustrations of his theme.

Here is a verbatim report from the *East Texas Bulletin*, of Marshall, of a description of a dress worn by a silly young lady at an entertainment in that city, which shows how strongly the women are imbued with affectionate remembrance of the Confederacy: "The dress represented the first flag of the Confederacy. On her arm she bore the flag adopted by the Confederate National Congress. On the lower skirt were stars for the States, with the name and seal of each State in the center; photographs of Confederate Generals were on the upper skirt, together with pictures of the Alabama and Sumter; on her shoulders were streamers with the successful battles; manacles and chains were on her arms; a coronet of the seceded States was on her head, and rising above them was a black veil representing the gloom thrown over them. This was fastened with the dagger of oppression."

The controversy with regard to the baptism of the Archbishop of Canterbury, threatens to become serious. The frenzy of hatred with which the High Church party have regarded Dr. Tait ever since his introduction of the Public Worship bill, instead of abating, only waxes more furious, and they are determined to use the baptism controversy with the view of discrediting the Primate. A letter has recently been addressed to the Bishop of Winchester, asking him to "relieve the consciences of churchmen" by satisfying them on this point. Dr. Tait, it appears, was baptized after the Presbyterian, though never after the Anglican form. This, however, ought to satisfy even High Churchmen, since it is quite sufficient for the Pope himself. In his celebrated letter to the Emperor of Germany, the Pontiff claimed some undefined spiritual authority over him on the ground that he had been baptized; and it will hardly be contended that Lutheran baptism is in any way superior to Presbyterian baptism.

Remington, the Gun-Maker.

Over fifty years ago a youth working on a farm, asked his father to give him money enough to buy a gun. The old man could not spare it, but the boy, nothing daunted, found an old piece of iron about the place, and in the course of time connived to make a gun barrel out of it, with the very meagre facilities afforded by a country blacksmith's shop. He had not the materials to make a lock and stock, so he walked to the nearest town and traded for the necessary attachments, and was encouraged by the smith for having made so good a shooter; this gave him the ambition to make another, so he went to cutting out grindstones from the native rock to raise the money for gun materials; in a short time there was considerable demand for guns of his make. During the French war with Prussia, he was called upon to furnish guns for the army, and in less than eight months he made and delivered to the Government of France rifles of a particular patern, costing five millions of dollars, which amount was duly paid. The same man furnishes rifles now for the United States, South America, Rome, Spain, Egypt and Japan. The farmer's boy who wanted a gun is Elphalet Remington, of Ilion, N. Y. His manufactory covers over four acres of ground, and he employs twelve hundred men. Not satisfied with his achievement he has recently completed a sewing machine which is reported to represent the latest and most perfect advance in the movement of this important adjunct of domestic economy. This is the type of a boy, who when there is not a way, makes a way for himself.

The "Disciples of Christ," known also as the "Christians," are attaining great influence and strength in Illinois and some other Western States, being very strong in Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky. They number in the United States over five hundred thousand communicants, and publish six weekly, two semi-monthly, sixteen monthly, one quarterly and one annual periodicals; sustain twelve academies, two universities and fourteen colleges, of which four are for females.

A patent has been recently taken out in England for a substitute for leather, which is produced in perfect imitations of different kinds of leather. The sheets of fibrous pulp from which the material is made are pressed into real skins of leather, the grain of the skin to be imitated being thus accurately produced. The article is called leatherette, costs one-eighth as much as real leather, and is stronger and of more uniform quality.

A Triumph of Chemistry.

Among the numerous health-giving discoveries of pharmaceutical chemistry, none has achieved a more transcendent and lasting success than Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Of course there is a reason for this. It would have been impossible to palm off, for nearly a quarter of a century, upon so shrewd a people as Americans, a meritless article, or have established by mere advertising and extravagant as the Bitters enjoy, if they did not possess a substantial title to public confidence. The truth of this statement is proved by the fact that bogus nostrums, no matter how extensively puffed, usually enjoy but a transient existence, are then discovered to be worthless, and discarded. Hostetter's Bitters on the contrary, after a career of twenty years, were never so popular as they are to-day. Soon after their appearance it became manifest that they possessed in a remarkable degree the power of toning and regulating the human system, and to-day they rank as the standard restorative of the age.

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NITRIC ACID, ENGLISH CAUSTIC SODA,
And AQUA AMMONIA.
OFFICE—NO. 15 MARKET ST., PITTSBURGH

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, November 24, 1874.

We have had several letters from correspondents of late, inquiring concerning a decision of Judge Dillon, of the United States Circuit Court of Missouri, in regard to the liability of accommodation indorsers. Numerous partial and untrustworthy reports of the case have been published, but we have taken the trouble to verify the facts of the case and to examine the official report of the decision.

The case grew out of the discount by the Bank of North America, of St. Louis, of two notes, amounting to $6,000, made by White Brothers and indorsed by one Earickson with the firm name of Earickson & Boyd.

The partnership articles of the last named firm especially prohibited either partner from signing the firm name on accommodation paper; providing also that Earickson should have charge of the factory and that Boyd should have charge of the finances. The bank had no knowledge of these facts.

The notes upon which the claim is founded were made by White Bros., payable to the order of Earickson & Boyd and indorsed with the firm name, without acknowledgment of Boyd. The notes were presented by White for discount and the proceed placed to the credit of Earickson & Boyd: the money was drawn out on their checks, signed by Earickson, to the order of and indorsed by White Bros. Judge Dillon decided as follows:

1. If the maker of an indorsed note carries it to a bank for discount on his own account, it is notice to the bank that the indorsement thereon is an accommodation indorsement. Such is the presumption of law, if there is nothing in the transaction to repel it.

2. If such indorsement be that of a firm, the bank discounting the notes under such circumstances must at its peril ascertain whether there was any special authority, express or implied, for one partner to sign the partnership name as an accommodation indorser.

After citing the facts as given above, Judge Dillon further says:

"I conclude that in favor of third persons acting in good faith it is a presumption of law that notes indorsed in the name of the firm by one indorser on the partnership account, and hence the indorsement on the notes in question will bind the firm, unless it appear that the bank had notice that the firm agreement was made outside the partnership affairs. Story, on notes, section 72; Byles on bills, 42; Austin V. Vandermark, 4 Hill (N. Y.) 259-262; per Nelson C. J.] But inasmuch as the settled rule of law is, that it is not within the general scope of one partner to bind the firm by contracts of suretyship, or to issue accommodation paper in the name of the firm for third persons, if the bank had notice that the note was an accommodation indorsement the burden of proof is upon it to show the assent of the other partners, either express or from the firm's course of dealing in this respect) or their subsequent ratification. [Byles on Bills 47, and cases cited in the notes.]

"If, therefore, the bank discounted these notes *without notice* to the bank that the name of the firm had been indorsed upon them by one of the partners without the consent of the other, and for the accommodation of the parties, it is entitled to hold the firm upon the indorsements, although, in point of fact, it was placed there by one of the partners in fraud of the rights of his co-partner, or without authority from him."

The question then argued was whether the fact that the maker is in possession of a note before maturity, indorsed by another, affects the bank that receives it from the maker and discounts it for him, with notice that it was indorsed for the maker's accommodation. On this point the learned Judge says:

"At the bar counsel stated that they had been unable to find any adjudged cases upon the exact point, and they argued it on general principles. In view of the nature of the notice required to affect the rights of the holder for value of commercial paper, as declared by the Supreme Court of the United States in Goodman vs. Simonds [20 How., 343], I was at first impressed in favor of the bank; but subsequent reflection has brought me to an opposite conclusion. To make accommodation paper is so entirely extra the business of a copartnership and the legitimate authority of a partner, that the presumption is properly against the power of one partner thus to bind the partnership, and therefore when a bank has knowledge that an indorsement on a note of a firm is an accommodation indorsement, it is bound at its peril to ascertain whether the members of the firm on whose behalf the note is issued be aware of their name. This it can easily do. While on the other hand, if the bank were entitled to presume that the other members were out of the firm assented, the presumption would, in many instances, in the case before us, be contrary to the fact and highly disastrous to innocent partners, who would be without the means of knowing of the fraudulent use of the name of the partnership name in unauthorized transactions.

"Upon this subject, Mr. Chancellor Walworth, in State ex. Catskill Bank, 18 Wend. 526, holds that, therefore, it is not to appears from the face of the paper that the partnership name is signed by a partner for some other person, the duty who takes the note from such person has actual notice of the fact that it is not in the ordinary course of the partnership business. He must, therefore, at his peril, make the necessary inquiries, and ascertain that there is some special authority for one partner to sign the partnership name in such a way. Any suspicion that the drawer of a note carries it to the bank to get it discounted on his own account, or transfers it to a third person with the name of the firm indorsed thereon, the transaction on its face shows that it is not in the accommodation indorsement or the note would not be in the hands of the indorser, and the bank or person who takes it relieves it from the duty of inquiry, unless it from the circumstances must at its peril ascertain whether there was any special authority, express or implied, for one partner to sign the partnership name as an accommodation indorser.

"The amount of the notes, less the discount, was, in accordance with a usage of the bank, placed to the credit of Boyd, and the proceeds of this case Earickson & Boyd—and was drawn out on the two checks of Earickson & Boyd, signed by Earickson, payable to the order of Boyd in favor of White Brothers. One of these checks showed on its face that it was for the proceeds of the note discounted, and amount of both showed that it was for the note transactions. It is insisted that this makes the indorsement binding on both. This view rests upon the ground of ratification by Boyd; but the essential point of knowledge on his part, both of the fact of the indorsement and of the check being drawn against the proceeds, is not, therefore, change the rights of Boyd, or make binding upon him his partner's act in indorsing the note discounted, as an accommodation. The indorsement is alone binding upon Earickson."

—The local money market continues to move, not exactly in the direction of greater activity, but in the direction of closeness and scarcity of loanable funds. The absorption of money in one way or another has exhausted the surplus balances in the hands of the banks and depositors who carried large amounts of money to their credit have found uses for their funds. The country banks in particular are carrying very little money in this city as compared with the usual course of their business at this season of the year. In ordinary times during the fall and winter the country banks are purchasers of Pittsburgh paper to a large extent, but now it is seldom that any inquiry is made from these institutions for Pittsburgh investments.

—The following stocks were sold last evening by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer, at his stock sales rooms, 106 Smithfield street:

Citizens' National Bank			$68 25
Exchange National Bank			69 00
M. and M. National Bank			67 75

—The following table shows the price of gold, Governments bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

November 24, 1874.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:00
	M.	M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup.	119½	119½	120	119½	119½	
5-20's, 1862	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	
5-20's, 1864	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	
5-20's, 1865, old	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	
5-20's, 1865, new	118⅞	118⅞	118⅞	118⅞	118⅞	
5-20's, 1867	119⅛	119⅛	119⅛	119⅛	119⅛	
Registered 1907	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	
5-20's, 1868	119⅞	119⅞	119⅞	119⅞	119⅞	
10-40's	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	
10-40's, coupon	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	
Currency 6	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½	
New 5's	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	
Central Pacific Bonds	80½	80½	80½	80½	80½	80¼
Pacific Mail	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	45⅛	44⅞
New York Central	93	93	93	93	93	93
Erie	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
Michigan Southern	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
Chicago & Northw'n	42⅞	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	42⅞
Do. preferred						
Rock Island	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½
St. Paul, common	37	37	37	37	37	37
Do. preferred						57½
Wabash, common	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜
Fort Wayne	82	82½	82½	82½	82½	82½
Union Pacific	35⅜	36	36	36	35⅝	35⅝
Hannibal & St. Jos.						
C., C., & I. C.		95½	95½	95½		95
Ohio & Miss.	25¾		25¾	25¾	25¾	
Tennessee, new			73	73	72	
South Carolinas, Apr			21	21	21	
South Carolinas, July			21	21	21	
Missouri 6's			95½		95½	

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	52¾	
Pennsylvania Central scrip, sales	105	
Reading, sales	36⅝	
United Co.'s of New Jersey	128½	128¾
Oil Creek	61¼	63
Lehigh Valley, sales	60	
Central Transportation, sales	43	
Empire		55
Phila., Cin. & St. Louis, sales	71½	

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, November 24, 1874.

REMARKS—The arrivals of cattle, hogs and sheep was not very heavy and the prospects for a lively market was good.

The quality of the offerings were an improvement over those of last week, there being a preponderance of good stock, wanted in this market.

During a hasty trip to the cattle pens we learned that the market had not fairly opened on account of the non-arrival of Eastern buyers who would put in an appearance this evening.

Prices thus far are about the same as those current at the close on Saturday last, which were as follows:

CATTLE.

Extra, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs steers, $6 30@6 75; prime, 1,200 to 1,300, $5 50@6 00; good, 1,100 to 1,200, $4 50@5 25; common, all weights, $3 00@3 50; stockers, 700 to 900, $2 75@3 00; 1,100, $3 75@4 00.

SHEEP.

Extra, 90 to 95 lbs, $4 75@5 00; good, 80 to 85 lbs, $4 00@4 50; fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $3 50@3 75; scalawags, $1 75@2 00 ₱ head.

HOGS.

Yorkers $6 40@6 70; selected hogs suitable for the country trade $7 00@7 20; Philadelphia $7 25@7 50, extra assorted.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, November 24.—Cottondull and unchanged. Flour firm at $5 50@7 00. Corn firm at 80@85c. Oats firm at 68c. Pork dull at $21 50. Bulkmeats dull at 7½@8@10¼@11c. Lard dull at 10¼@10½c. Bacon—none. Sugar cured hams—new, 15½@16c.

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, November 24, 1874.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last report:

Flour, bbls	1,800	Apples, bbls	763
Cheese, lbs	1,112	Wheat, sks	510
Corn, sks	1,192	Rye, sks	21
Oats, sks	982	Butter, pkgs	69
Bacon, tes	25	Potatoes, bus	
Hay, tons	53		

There are no changes of importance to note. The cold weather and a prospect of a rise in our rivers from the late rains has caused a better feeling in the market, and the "good time coming" is thought to be near at hand. We again remark that the prices are wholesale unless special mention is made to the contrary.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Hams, extra sugar cured 12c ₱ lb; shoulders, 6c; breakfast bacon, 6c, 14c; dried beef, 9c, 15c; bacon shoulders, 5½c; bacon rib sides, 12½c; bacon clear sides, 14c; mess pork $21 50 ₱ bbl; lard, prime leaf, in tierces, 14½c ₱ lb; refined for summer use, in tierces, 15c; do do, in half barrels, 15½c; do do, in buckets, 16c; do do, in 2 ₱ caddies, 16½c; do do, in 5 ₱ caddies, 16¾c; do do, in 3 ₱ pails, 17c; do do, in 5 ₱ caddies, 17½c; do do, in 6 ₱ pails 18½c; ham sausage, 10c; lard oil, extra winter strained, $1 00 ₱ gallon; carbon oil, standard white, 14c; cheese, prime New York Goshen, 13c; Gaccenes—The quiet nuisance in sugars is fit freely manifested, and the market is reported improving. Following are the prices at which salesare made:

Sugars.		*Rice.*	
Standard A	10¼c	Choice Carolina	7½c
Standard B	10c	Patna	7¼@8c
Standard extra C	10c	Rangoon	7½c
Standard half-bbl	11½c	*Syrups.*	
Franklin extra C	10c	Alsipice ₱ b	17½@18c
American extra C	9¾c	Cassia, ₱ lb	40 @45 c
Green Coffees.		Nutmegs, ₱ lb	85@1 25
Fancy	24½c	Cloves, ₱ lb	55 c
Choice	23½c	Pepper, ₱ lb	27 @28 c
Prime	22 c	*Molasses.*	
Good	20 c	Strictly ch'c N O	80c
Java	32c	Prime	70c
Roasted Coffees.		Good	75c
Rio, in papers	25 c	*Syrups.*	
Rio, in bulk	25½c	Ex. white drips	75c
Java	37 c	Sugar drips	65c
Sugars.		Lower grades	45@50c
Standard A	10¼c	*Raisins.*	
Standard B	10¼c	Layers, ₱ box	$3 40
Standard C	10c	Valentia, ₱ lb	11½c
Standard hards	11 c	Currants	7½c
Franklin extra C	9¾c	Prunes	12 @13½c
American extra C	9½c	*Starch.*	
Teas.		Common	5½c
Young Hyson	40c@$1 00	Silver gloss	9½c
Young Hyson	50c@$1 25	Com	5½@6c
Imperial	50c@1 00	*Soda.*	
Gunpowder	50c@1 00	Bi-carb, ₱ 1 kgs	6c
Oolong	25@ 85c	Bi-carb, ₱ 2 papers	8c
Fancy	$1 00	*Candles.*	
Souchong	25@ 50c	Star, full weight	19c
		Stearine	15c

GRAIN—There is a good demand for any varieties of grain. Wheat—white corn sells at $1 14@1 16 red $1 12@1 13. Corn—January delivery, closed 56½c. No. 2 yellow ear 57½@58c; mixed 56½@56¾c. Rye nominally $1 00@1 04. Barley—No. 1 fall $1 25@1 30; No. 2 spring $1 20 @1 25.

FLOUR—An active market is reported for all brands. We quote the rulings of the market for to-day: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 00 ₱ bbl; No. 1 amber wheat do $6 50; red wheat, do $6 00@6 25; No. 2 do $5 50@6 00 ₱ bbl. The jobbing prices of leading dealers are as follows: Choice brands of XXX white wanter wheat $7 50@7 75; second $6 75; Minnesota $6 50@6 75; red winter, new $6 25@6 50; do do do $5 75@6 00; Graham flour $6; corn meal $4 00; oat meal $7 25@8 00 ₱ bbl.

POTATOES—Peachblows at 75@80c per bushel, with some holders at 85c for prime; pearlees sold as low as 70c, but from store are 85@95c, as to quality.

BUTTER—The prices are still up in the figures ruling rates being 25, 27@28c ₱ doz.

CHEESE—There is a fair demand at prices generally unchanged. We quote as follows:

W. U. Telegraph	80½	Pacific Mail	44½
Quicksilver	14	Pittsburgh	91
Adams Ex	114	Wells-Fargo Ex	73
Wells-Fargo Ex	73	American Ex	64½
American Ex	64½	United States Ex	64½
United States Ex	64½	Pacific Mail	44½
Pacific Mail	44½	N. Y. Central	93½
N. Y. Central	93½	Erie	27⅝
Erie	27⅝	Michigan Central	87½
Michigan Central	87½	Lake Shore	80¼
Lake Shore	80¼	Illinois Central	96½
Illinois Central	96½	Cleve., Col. & Cin	63
Cleve., Col. & Cin	63	Pittsburgh & Ft. W	88½
Pittsburgh & Ft. W	88½	Chicago & Alton	93½
Chicago & Alton	93½	Do preferred	100
Do preferred	100	Ohio & Miss	25¾
Ohio & Mississippi	25¾	Cleve. Col. & Cin	63
Cleve. Col. & Cin	63	Del. & Lack	106½
Del. & Lack	106½	Bankers' Bills	4 88
Bankers' Bills	4 88		

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, November 24.—Cotton steady at 14½c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady with a moderate demand at $1 05@1 08. Corn steady at 59c. Oats steady at 36c. Rye scarce at $1 07@1 08. Barley steady at $1 30@1 45. Oils unchanged. Eggs steady at 22@23c. Lard steady at 9½c. Bulk meats firm with a moderate demand at $3 87½@3 90 asked. Lard scarce; good demand; 13½c; kettle 14@14½c. Bacon dull and firm; partly cured loose, 7½@7¾@8c; sugar cured, 10½@10¾c. Bacon easy without a change. Butter and cheese unchanged. Whisky shade higher; shoulders 6¾@7c; sides 9½@9¾c; hams 10½@11c. Whisky firm at 89c. Hogs—Receipts light; common to fair packing $7 15@7 30; bulk of sales at $7 25@7 60.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, November 24.—Corn easier; mixed $1 02 yellow $1 05@1 06; white $1 08. Oats firmer; prime 42@43c; choice 42@43c. Molasses firmer; fair 46@50c; prime to choice 50@55c. Sugar firmer; fair to prime 7½@8c. Cotton—demand; sales 7,800 bales. Supply moderate; good ordinary to strict good ordinary 13½@14c; other grades unchanged. Receipts 7,000 bales. Exports—Great Britain 2,661 bales. Stock 183,734 bales. Unsold last evening 28,401 bales. Total present week 36,000 bales. Gold 111⅞; sight ⅝ discount. Sterling 53@53½.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, November 24.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 2 Western Red 98c; white do 94c. Corn firmer; mixed Western 62c; white do 64c. Rye firmer at $1 00@1 05. Hay unchanged. Provisions quiet and steady. Lard, refined, 11½c. Whisky firmer at 90c. Coffee dull and unchanged. Bacon—old shoulders 10¼c; do clear rib sides 12½c; do clear sides 13½c. Lard 13½@13¾c. Butter firm; Western tub 30@35c; roll 33@35c. Petroleum unchanged. Coffee firm and unchanged. Whisky firm at 90c.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, November 24.—Cotton steady. Flour firm and a fraction higher; superfine $4 00; extra $4 00@4 50; double extra $5 00@5 75; family $6 00@6 50; choice $7 00@7 50. Corn firmer at 72@73c. Oats lower at 38c. Barley higher at $1 25@1 40. Rye scarce and firm at 85c. Pork firm at $20 00@20 50. Lard $13 75. Green meats—hams firmer at 10@10½c; dry-salt meats and bacon—only a small jobbing trade. Bacon firm and better at 11½@12c. Hogs firm; common and mixed, $6 25@6 75; packers, $6 90@7 25. Cattle steady with a moderate demand and unchanged.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, November 24

CITY MATTERS.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., November 24, 1874.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Ham	WIND. Dir.	Force	Weath.
7 A. M.	29.68	37	65	W.	Brisk	Cloudy.
2 P. M.	29.76	48	49	W.	Brisk	Cloudy
7 P. M.	29.84	38	47	W.	Fresh	Cloudy.

Mean barometer 29.80 Highest thermom.....36
Mean thermom.....34 Lowest thermom.....34

GEO. H. ROSE, Sergeant Signal Service, U. S. A.

A Pocket Book Stolen.

Mr. D. A. McCalmont, a farmer of Bulger, Washington county, was robbed of his pocket-book in the Diamond market yesterday. It contained about thirty dollars in money and a note drawn by John McCalmont, Sr., in favor of D. A. McCalmont for $900. All persons are warned against negotiating or receiving the note, as payment has been stopped.

A Singular Case.

A short time ago a little sick boy, about ten years of age, was sent to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital by the Poor Guardians. At the time of his admission to the hospital, we are informed, there was not a mark upon the boy to indicate that he had received an injury, yet, strange to say, yesterday gangrene manifested itself in his left leg, at the knee, and the limb was amputated.

The Coal Run.

The run of coal on the present rise, so far, aggregates three million seven hundred and fifteen thousand bushels, as follows:

	Towboats.	Barges.	Bushels.
Cincinnati	24	242	2,560,000
Louisville	9	83	920,000
New Orleans	1	10	115,000
	35	336	3,715,000

Accident to Bishop Domenec.

The Parker *Daily*, of Tuesday, says: Bishop Domenec went to Mr. Evans', on the Dougherty farm, near Petrolia, to supper on Sunday night, and in the evening rode out to see the gas burning, illuminating the hills and valleys. When on his return, in getting out of the carriage, he slipped and sprained his wrist very badly. The Bishop is a heavy man, and the shock was considerable to his system.

The Hodge Shooting.

Yesterday Louis Frankel, barkeeper at Weil's saloon, appeared before Alderman Louis Hager and made an affidavit "that the shot fired at Hodge did not take place in the saloon; that the first thing the deponent knew of the occurrence was Chief of Police Irwin leading the wounded man into the saloon; that he asked the deponent if he knew who shot Hodge, and deponent answered that he did not."

Fatal Railroad Accident.

Coroner McCallin yesterday empaneled a jury to inquire into the death of Temple F. Valentine, an employee of the Central Transportation Company's car works, who was run over by a freight train, near Wilkinsburg, about one o'clock in the afternoon. It appears that the deceased had been working about the lumber yard siding, when he stepped to the track upon which a freight train was being backed, and before he realized the danger, one of the cars was upon him. Mr. V. was about sixty-three years of age, and was well known, having been a passenger brakeman of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The body was terribly mangled. The inquest was adjourned until to-day.

The Cathedral Band.

Last evening Very Rev. J. Hickey, Rector of St. Paul's Cathedral, electrified the St. Cecelia Cornet Band by presenting them with a magnificent set of instruments, imported expressly from Europe. The "horns" are of the composite order, plated thickly with coined silver, and in construction are actually the finest set possessed by any band in the country, if we except the Marine band of Washington. On Tuesday evening, December 1st, the band will inaugurate their new instruments by giving a grand concert and promenade at Lafayette Hall. The members are rehearsing a choice programme for the occasion, and will undoubtedly furnish a delectable entertainment.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were filed of record in the office of Ralph J. Richardson, County Recorder, November 23d, 1874:

SIXTH WARD.

Twenty-seventh ward—Dennis Maley to Henry Raffleman, September 18, 1874; 4 lots in Phillips' plan, 150x22 feet, on Pubic road.....	$1,450
Twenty-first ward—C. A. Hennig to Peter Gettmann, lot No. 100 feet on Center street.....	4,850
Eighteenth ward—J. W. Schmuser to Elizabeth Bell, lot 16x80 feet.....	1,650
Chislett street, 100x48 feet.....	956

ALLEGHENY CITY.

Long alley—Trustees Grace Street M. E. Church to Amand Krah, September 22, 1874; lot 22½x28 feet.....	700
Same to Edward Mangold, September 22, 1874; similar lot.....	800

TOWNSHIPS.

Elizabeth township—Francis Davis to T. S. Tower, September 21, 1871, one-seventh of 62 acres of land.....	$ 500
Elizabeth township—Philip Rolli to T. S. Tower, October 25, 1871, two-sevenths of 61 acres and above.....	1,650
Elizabeth township—Jas. E. McDonald to T. S. Tower, October 5, 1874, one-seventh of 61 acres and above.....	500
Elizabeth township—Alfred Diss to Francis Tower, November 1, 1865, one-seventh interest as above.....	450
Wilkins township—Robt. McKinney to Carnegie, Kloman & Co., October 24, 1874, 16,635 6-10 square feet of land.....	500
	$8292 40

THE HUMANE SOCIETY.

Another Meeting—Officers Elected—The Society Now Ready for Work.

Another meeting of the society for the prevention of cruelty to animals was held at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association yesterday afternoon. The attendance was good all taking an active interest in the movement.

Mr. George J. Luckey vice president occupied the chair.

The chairman stated that he had visited William Thaw Esq., whom he found much interested in the work of the society. He also learned that Mr. Charles J. Clarke would take an interest in it.

The Chair reported the following Executive Committee to serve until the annual meeting in January next:

Mrs. Samuel McKee, Mrs. Rev. Samuel Collins, Mrs. William A. Herron, Mrs. Levi Wade, Bridges, Mrs. George H. Anderson, Mrs. David McCandless, Mrs. George H. Thurston, Mrs. Wilson McCandless, Jr., Mrs. General Rowley, Dr. A. G. Walters, W. D. Temple, Jos. Kerr, Charles A. Colton, Dr. Robert Jennings.

The Vice Presidents were instructed to propose, at next meeting, a name for President of the society.

An election for other officers of the society was then held, and resulted as follows:

Secretary—John S. Ritenour.
Treasurer—Chas. A. Colton.
Superintendent—Zadok Street.

After the transaction of some unimportant business the meeting adjourned.

The Executive Committee will meet on Friday afternoon.

DISTRESS IN ALLEGHENY.

Large Increase of Applications for Relief —Grat Suffering This Winter Foreshadowed.

A comparison of the sums disbursed by the Allegheny Poor Board for out-door relief, as shown by the books of Secretary McGonnigle, affords evidence of a large increase in the number of cases of distress this year over last. Another fact is developed, too, that foreshadows a hard winter on the poor and a largely increased demand for relief from the Poor authorities.

In the first place, the books show that for the entire month of November, 1873, the amount of cash disbursed for the purpose indicated was $321 87. During the twenty-four days of the same month in the year, that is, up to yesterday, the amount of cash expended was $510 95, in addition to which the Secretary has furnished to the poor coal and shoes to the amount of $100, making a total of $610 95. As nothing had been expended for coal, etc., at this date last year, it will be seen that the amount disbursed during two-thirds of the present month exceeds that for the entire month of November, 1873, by nearly three hundred dollars.

In the second place, and in support of the statement that the demands for relief this winter would be largely in excess of those of last winter, it is shown by the Secretary's records that the applications for out-door relief did not commence last year until the 4th of December, which is a month later than this year. Since the 1st instant, sixty-six new cases have been added to the list of out-door applications, and these new applicants reside principally in the Ninth ward, in which district there is great distress, caused by the stoppage of the iron and other manufactories at Wood's Run.

At the City Home the number of inmates yesterday was two hundred and eighteen, a greater number than were ever before in that institution at this season of the year. We are informed by the Secretary that every day he is visited by large, able-bodied, healthy men, who plead with him to be sent to the House, urging as a reason that they are unable to procure employment, and must perish of cold and starvation if they are not provided with shelter and food by the Poor authorities.

No stronger appeal could be made to the sympathies of the charitable and philanthropic people of these cities than the above statement of facts, and while measures are being taken and liberal contributions made for the relief of sufferers by flood and fire, we think the poor of our cities, who are brought to want in consequence of not being able to obtain work, should not be overlooked.

THE CITY COUNCILS AND THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The Bridge Contract—What Has Been Done Under It—Important Facts for the People and Their Representatives in Councils.

The efforts now being made, in the City Councils, to secure the passage of an ordinance rescinding the contract between the city of Pittsburgh and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company—involving the vacation of Grant street, between Seventh avenue and Liberty street, to the company, on the condition that they erect certain bridges and tunnels, and widen Cherry alley and Seventh avenue, etc.—have awakened new interest in the questions involved, and which were so warmly canvassed in the newspapers and the Councils some two years ago. We do not propose, in this connection, to discuss the legal aspects of the case further than to suggest that a contract, once entered into, cannot be annulled simply by the act of one party thereto; and that, should Councils pass the ordinance now before them, it would by no means relieve the city from its part of the obligation. The purpose of this article, however, is to show that the railroad company, although very far from having completed the work, as required by the terms of the contract, have already expended large sums of money thereunder, and entered into contracts which render them liable for hundred of thousands of dollars.

The Councils first proposed to repeal the ordinance by a resolution, but after the resolution had passed the Select branch it was referred to the Ordinance Committee, and by them changed to an ordinance, which is now pending. In the preamble, it is asserted that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has not only not completed their contract, but had not even begun in good faith to carry it out. For this reason, the Councils are asked to declare the contract void.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE.

In order to ascertain what has been done under this contract, an interview was had with Robert Pitcairn, Esq., Superintendent of the Western division, who is conversant with all the facts. Within one month after the contract was signed, work was commenced under it. One of the conditions was, the lowering of the tracks, so as to give a better grade on the great central thoroughfare, Penn avenue, at East Liberty crossing. Between fifty and one hundred men have been employed, in favorable weather, ever since, on this work, which is now about half done. Here were double tracks, extending from Shady Side to East Liberty, a distance of one mile, that had to be taken up and relaid, involving the removal of the rails, ties, etc., and the removal and replacement of the ballast, after the excavation had been made. All this, too, without interfering with the running of trains. The station houses at East Liberty and Roup's will also have to be removed or lowered, in consequence of these changes. The whole expenditure for the lowering of the tracks will be about $50,000, half of which has already been expended.

THE BRIDGES AND TUNNELS.

Under this contract, the railroad company are bound to construct ten bridges and two tunnels, in all, at the following points: bridge at Washington street; at the upper end of the Hospital grounds; and at Thirty-third street; a bridge or tunnel at Neville street; rebuild the bridge at Seventh avenue; bridges at Aiken avenue, at Roup street, at Ellsworth avenue, at Highland avenue, at Shady Lane and at Penn avenue; a tunnel at Dallas avenue and a bridge at Lang avenue.

The abutments and superstructure of all these bridges are to be built by the company, the city to make the approaches, or grade the streets up to the abutments. The abutments for the bridge at Shady lane have been completed for some month, but as the city has not graded the approaches the superstructure has not yet been commenced. The stone used in these abutments is known as "Derry" stone, and is quarried on the Southwestern Pennsylvania Railroad, at Hunker's Station, eight miles from Greensburg, in Westmoreland county, from whence from nearly all the bridges is now being quarried. It is a red sandstone, equal to the famous Massillon stone, and better than the Freeport. Fifteen to twenty quarrymen have been at work here for four months, at an expenditure of from $25,000 to $30,000. Nearly all the stone has yet to be hauled to the city, in trains, which will increase the outlay about $10,000.

CHARACTER OF THE WORK.

The stone work, as already intimated, will be first class in every respect. The abutments already finished cannot be excelled for workmanship, and all will be of the same superior quality. The superstructures of the bridges will be of iron, of the most approved patterns, and highly ornamental. The Washington street bridge, spanning the tracks at that point, will be a handsome structure, landing on the south side of Liberty street. In the short space of sixtenths of a mile there will be no less than four costly bridges, all sixty-six feet span, without supporting columns—except at Ellsworth avenue, where a change has been made, so as to run the bridge diagonally across the tracks, to correspond with the course of the avenue, instead of at right angles with the railroad. Here the span will be over one hundred and sixty feet long. All the bridges, except those at Penn avenue and Shady lane, are to have thirty feet width of wagon way, with five feet sidewalks on each side; which, with the trusses, will make a width of about forty-five feet. The Penn avenue bridge will have thirty-four feet of wagon way, with twelve feet sidewalks. The tunnels are to be thirty-five feet in width, and constructed in the best manner.

At Penn avenue, between $3,000 and $5,000 have been expended in making changes to enable the company to erect the bridge, and $2,500 have been expended on the abutments at Thirty-third street. The company were vigorously at work at the latter place, until, on the 9th instant, a resolution was passed by Councils, requesting a suspension in order to make some changes which had been suggested, and which were then pending before the proper committees. Mr. Pitcairn, on being served with a certified copy of the resolutions, at once suspended operations. At other points the work, also, is progressing.

SEVENTH AVENUE AND CHERRY ALLEY.

The tunnels and bridges are not the only things embraced in the contract, so far as it affects the city. The railroad company have to do more than build these bridges. They have to widen Seventh avenue from Cherry alley to the east line of Grant street, to the width of seventy feet; and widen Cherry alley from Liberty street to Seventh avenue, from twenty (its present width) to seventy feet. The most serious objection to the contract, on the part of those who have been active in its opposition, has been to the giving up of Grant street, from Seventh avenue to Liberty. This has been held up as a gift to the company, with no equivalent whatever. Leaving out of view the construction of the bridges and tunnels, how does the case stand? Cut a slice off the company's property, fifty feet wide, from Liberty to Seventh avenue along Cherry alley, and add ten feet to the width of Seventh avenue, between the same points, and the property in the immediate vicinity will be better off than before. Grant street was not vacated merely to be handed over as a donation to the railroad company. The members of Councils who engineered the project on behalf of the city, were too shrewd for that. They got as much ground as they gave, and if accurately measured, it would likely turn out to be a little more. A seventy foot street at Cherry alley, through to Liberty street, and but a little over two hundred feet from Grant street, with the widening of Seventh avenue, and the other changes in and around the Union Depot, (which must remain the great center of travel for generations,) doubly compensate for the part of Grant street ceded to the company.

The officers of the railroad company have no hesitation in saying that the city got decidedly the best of the bargain; and that, if they had not already expended so much money, and incurred such heavy liabilities to complete the work, they would readily shake hands with the City Councils upon the proposition to rescind the contract.

REACHING OUT TO BOSTON.

The Pennsylvania Railroad to Put a Spoke in the "Hub"—Outline of the Project.

A dispatch from Boston, says:—There is a serious movement on foot to extend the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad to Boston, thus transferring the eastern and northern terminus of that great line from New York to the "Hub." The project has been in contemplation for a year or two, but now it is beginning to take practical shape, and it is probable that during the coming spring the enterprise will be realized, and that through freight and passenger trains will be run in and out of the city under the auspices of the Pennsylvania management.

Mayor Kennard, of Boston, Reogner together with several gentlemen connected with the Pennsylvania road, are in Boston now, for the purpose of obtaining aid and encouragement in behalf of the new project, and their efforts in this direction are likely to be eminently successful. This proposed new line involves the construction of only eighteen miles of new road, together with the bridging of the Hudson at Poughkeepsie, and then there is a direct route afforded from Boston to all points in Pennsylvania, the great South, and the great West and Southwest. From Boston the route is over the New York and New England road to Willimantic; thence to Hartford, over the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill road, and from Hartford to Poughkeepsie via the Connecticut, Western and Poughkeepsie and Eastern roads. Here is the bridge to be built over the Hudson—the charter for which already exists—and then the construction of eighteen miles of road over a level country to a place known as Pine Bush, and the new line to the Pennsylvania route is realized. The cost of the new road to be constructed will be about $500,000 and the time occupied will be about six months. Work, it is understood, will be commenced at once, and if the road is finished before the bridge the trains will be taken across the Hudson at Poughkeepsie by means of large boats. The route will be through the very heart of the manufacturing districts of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and Eastern New York, and they will be put in direct and unobstructed connection with the coal fields of Pennsylvania and all the other points reached by the roads managed by the Pennsylvania combination. It is proposed to run through express trains between Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and Washington, thus saving to Eastern passengers 100 miles in distance and the delay and expense of transfer now necessary at New York and Jersey City.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Register Harper filed the action of the creditors' meeting in the bankruptcy cases of Thomas J. Blackmore and C. L. Graff, and the Court directed a meeting of the creditors on the first Tuesday of December, at which time, unless good cause be shown, the resolution passed by three-fourths of the creditors, at a meeting two weeks ago, authorizing a settlement, will be confirmed.

Mr. Blackmore proposes to pay twelve and a half per cent. of the claims against him, Mr. Graff agreeing to make up the remaining thirty-seven and a half per cent., and their joint liabilities are stated at about $174,000. The creditors who met two weeks since, agreed to the proposition, and passed a resolution directing a settlement on this basis and appointing W. H. Everson and W. H. Smith, trustees.

Hilands & King, bankrupts, Allegheny. An argument was had on motion for an injunction against the Real Estate Savings bank of Pittsburgh, by John M. Kennedy, Esq., for and E. Bradford Todd, Esq., against the same, after which the same was granted.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

The case of Tausky vs. Finch & Co., reported yesterday, is still on trial.

Conner vs. Pittsburgh et al. and Collier.

Wm. Hespenheide vs. James T. Wray. Defendant confessed judgment in favor of the plaintiff in the sum of $89 50, with stay of execution for three months, which plaintiff accepts.

The National Trust Company, in trust for John H. Bailey vs. Mrs. Mary Jane O'Neill; an action on a promissory note. Verdict for the plaintiff for $142 95.

John Floyd, trustee, vs. Jake Hill: an action on a promissory note; verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of $818,95. In another similar case between the same parties, the verdict was returned for the plaintiff in the sum of $534 50. In a third case between the same parties, the plaintiff recovered $212.

In the case of George W. McClure vs. Albert Bennett, an action on a promissory note, the verdict was for plaintiff for $392 47.

J. A. Phillippi vs. The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company. An action to recover fees for professional services rendered to the road as its regular physician, the claim being for five thousand dollars. On trial before Judge Collier.

Commonwealth *ex rel.* vs. Mary J. Butterfield. An inquisition to ascertain whether or not the defendant is a lunatic. The jury found that the defendant was insane, and a committee was appointed to take charge of her estate and effects.

Logan Dixon & Co. vs. P. & H. Linham; An action to recover a commission for the sale of oil. Verdict for the plaintiffs for $87 50.

James McClure and the heirs of W. D. McClure vs. W. D. Patterson and the Guardians of the Poor of the city of Pittsburgh. Mr. Patterson is the Superintendent of the City Poor Farm, and this is an action in ejectment, brought to recover two-ninths of the one hundred acres comprising the City Poor Farm. The Court instructed the jury to find for the plaintiffs for two-ninths of the land, as they claimed, subject to the opinion of the Court on the question of law reserved, to wit: Whether Robert McClure was a tenant in common in interest in the land in dispute. If the former was the case, then the claim of the defendants holds good; if the latter, the claim of the plaintiffs is good.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Graham, administrator, vs. Berlin; Thompson vs. Berlin *et al.*; Orne *et al.* vs. Burgwin, trustee; Ross vs. Campbell; McVay & Co. vs. Campbell; Limberger vs. Lessig; Gallagher *et al.* vs. Phillips & Cluley; Schwartz vs. Hanchand *et al.*; Fawcett *et al.* vs. Bonner; Johnson vs. McKnight *et al.*; same vs. same; Stewart & Co. vs. Potter *et al.*; Sheehan vs. A. V. R. R. Co.; Munroe & Co. vs. McCartin *et al.*; Sullerick *et al.* vs. Rout *et al.*; Ecker & Sons vs. Jones.

District Court—Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick.

In the case of Mrs. Martina Kraus vs. Yoelkner & Bittner, an action for damages for having been thrown from a carriage, reported yesterday, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of $125.

James Lee vs. Thomas Bell, Jr., and W. F. White, Alexander Hay, William Vankirk, Alexander Bates, Joseph Horne, S. H. Nesbit, George A. Lauman and I. C. Pershing; an action to recover a balance of purchase money on certain oil lands in West Virginia, amounting to $6,375. On trial before Judge Kirkpatrick.

John Cochran *et al.* vs. Julian Morrow *et al.*; an action in ejectment to recover one-seventh part of each of three lots of ground in the Nineteenth ward, Pittsburgh. The property in dispute is valued at from seventy-five to one hundred thousand dollars.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Moore vs. Price *et al.*; Blackmore vs. Gilmore; same vs. First National Bank of Braddock; Cole vs. Pittsburgh vs. Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company; Hamilton Hall Company vs. Rosenberg; O'Neil vs. Campbell; Ebel vs. Shields; Rennings vs. Hilands & King; Reimenschneider vs. Knierem; Herron vs. Herron *et al.*; Levis & Brawdy vs. Hope Oil Company; Gilchrist vs. Clark & Son; McClain vs. Tyler *et al.*; Kendall vs. Hogsworthy & Wooden; Dillinger & Stevenson vs Rothe; Hamilton Hall Company vs. Keating.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Dr. James Hunter and Mrs. Agatha Hunter, his wife, indicted on oath of Dr. Samuel Floyd for felonious assault, after a lengthy argument by counsel, and the charge of the Court, the jury found a verdict of guilty of simple assault.

John Snyder, indicted on oath of W. B. Linhart for illegal liquor selling, plead *nolo contendere*.

Michael Rantz, indicted for assault and battery on oath of W. B. Ross. *Nolle prosequi* allowed on motion of the District Attorney.

TRIAL LIST TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs. Samuel Keys, Dr. A. W. Barr, James McKee, Harry Horbach, Geiz, W. Harrington, Mr. and Mrs. Monagan, Jno. Herner, W. H. Brooks, Thos. Scanlon, Mich. Steiner, J. Keifer, A. Happy, Henry Tool, Herman Long, Robt. Fife, James Delaney, Mary Kane, ——— Moore, Jno. Lewis, P. Morgan, Jno. Welsh, Jno. Bittner, Levi Boyd, E. Shultz, W. Eackman, Jno. Hulehan, G. Auber, Mich. Murray, Gotleib Geiz, W. Fairman, Mr. and Mrs. Kinahan, M. Eichenlaub, John Blaney, A. Baneman, Leonard Florey, Robt. McKelvey, Irwin Redpath, Wm. Ream, Wm. H. Ray, Chas. Maloy.

Military Soiree.

Company E, Duquesne Grays, Eighteenth regiment, will give a grand soiree at Masonic Hall, Allegheny, on Thursday evening, December 10th. Members will attend in full uniform. Refreshments *a la* card. The grand march will take place at nine o'clock. A pleasant time may be expected.

THE POOR.

Official Reports of Out-Door Relief by the Boards of Guardians of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

We publish below in condensed form the last quarterly reports, from the Boards of Guardians of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, concerning out-door relief.

PITTSBURGH.

Secretary J. B. Williams, of the Pittsburgh Board of Guardians, reports as follows:

Relief of destitution caused by old age or permanent disability: Men 21, women 77, children 67, total 165.

Relief for destitution caused by death, absence or desertion of husband or father: Widows 78, children dependent upon them 255, wives of prisoners 5, children dependent upon them 16, wives deserted by husbands 37, children dependent upon them 122, total 513.

Relief for destitution caused by temporary sickness or want of work, of male heads of families and single men: Adult males relieved on account of their own sickness 9, adult males relieved on account of illness in family 3, adult males relieved on account of want of work 3, wives dependent 13, children dependent 32, total 60.

Relief for destitution caused by temporary sickness or want of work, of male heads of families and single men; Adult males relieved on account of their own sickness 9, adult males relieved on account of illness in family 3, adult males relieved on account of want of work 3, wives dependent 13, children dependent 32, total 60.

Applicants relieved out of alms house: Men 44, women 17, children dependent 20, total 81.

Blind, men 1, women 5.

Total number receiving outdoor relief, mates 115, females 124, total 239.

The nativity of these were, United States 55, Germany 26, Ireland 31, England 7, Wales 3, Scotland 2, other foreigners 9. Of 38 could neither read or write, and 90 could write their names; 28 were never married, 62 were married, 38 widowed, 45 were total abstinents, and 83 were moderate drinkers.

Of the children there were under 7, males 52, females 19, 7 and under 10, males 19, females 17, 10 and under 16, males 20, females 4, total 111.

The amount of out-door relief granted and expenses connected therewith, in Pittsburgh and Allegheny, were as follows:

	Pittsburgh.	Allegheny.
Medical attendance	$425 00	$249 50
Expenses connected therewith	225 00	249 00
For medicines	172 33	236 45
Paid cash	2,576 81	806 27
Paid for shoes	2 50	
Incidental expenses	256 28	306 92
Funeral expenses	367 00	122 00
Total	$4,029 92	$1,328 62

THE MARCH OF IMPROVEMENT.

How They Make Gas at the City Poor Farm—A Brilliantly Lighted Almshouse —A Notable Invention.

The Board of Guardians of the Poor, accompanied by a number of invited guests, including several reporters of the city press, yesterday afternoon visited the city poor farm, for the purpose of viewing the several improvements which have just been completed. The excursionists were cordially received by Superintendent Pollock and wife, and shortly after their arrival were invited to partake of a most bountiful supper. The repast having been finished, the guests made a tour of the premises for the purpose of "investigating" the new arrangements. Among these are Craig Bros.' steam heating apparatus, the new water works, a large sewer, a new three story brick building, containing a reservoir holding six hundred barrels of water, all of which are admirably adapted to enhance the comfort of the inmates, and add to the convenience of those having charge of the institution.

But the most notable of all the new appliances, and one which deserves more than a passing notice, is the one by which the building is lighted throughout with Smith & Goldthorp's house gas machine. The stove used for the manufacture of this gas, consists of an ordinary heating retort enclosed in the outer shell, and the process consists in forcing common coal oil through a pipe into the retort, when it is instantly converted into gas; thence through another pipe passing through a body of water contained in the stove, the pipe is fed from a can containing a couple of gallons of oil. The fluid runs into the pipe in a stream not more than a sixteenth of an inch in diameter, and from the can in about half an hour and producing two hundred and twenty-five feet of pure carbonated hydrogen, equal to one thousand one hundred and twenty-five feet of coal gas for illuminating purposes. The water eliminates all the smoke and other impurities found in ordinary coal gas, and the oil required for producing one hundred burners for twenty-four hours is twenty cents, that of the coal about three cents, and if we add to this half an hour's work for a laboring man at ten cents per hour of little over thirty cents *per diem* for lighting the immense edifice, or as a member of the Board jocularly remarked, what is formerly cost to replace broken lamp chimneys.

The burners used consume one foot of gas to every five feet burned by those used for the ordinary gas, and the light given by each one of the former is equal to what would be furnished by two of the latter. The light, while unusually brilliant, is soft, and in all respects equal to any produced by any illuminating substance that can be employed. The Board of Guardians are highly delighted with the innovation after the week's trial they have given it, and are enthusiastic in their praises of it, not only on the score of economy, but as well for the surpassing brilliancy of the light. We had almost omitted to state that there is not the least danger from explosion, as the gas has been subjected to the severest test and it has been conclusively settled that it cannot be exploded. The gas machinery at the City Farm was put up under the supervision of Mr. Palmer, and Messrs. Weldon & Kelley supplied the gas fixtures and did the plumbing.

We are informed by Mr. R. H. Smith, the senior proprietor of the manufacturing Smith & Goldthorp's patent household gas retort, that the extensive pipe foundry of Wm. Smith & Sons has for some time been lighted with their gas with the most satisfactory results. Sligo City, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, is lighted with household gas, and the firm are in receipt of an order for its introduction into Parker City. The proprietors of a large establishment in California also desire to avail themselves of the advantages of this wonderful vanishing invention. This process of obtaining gas cannot fail to become immensely popular with the owners of fine residences in the suburbs, as the cost of the outfit will not exceed two or three hundred dollars, and the expense of manufacturing will be insignificant. Any of our readers desirous of seeing the unrivaled results produced by this simple apparatus above described, can be gratified by visiting the pipe works of William Smith & Sons, Twenty-third street, near Penn avenue.

The Fire on Wylie Avenue.

F. Mertin, proprietor of the wholesale liquor store on Wylie avenue, where the fire occurred on Monday night, together with William Rubenstein and J. Wallacher, were arrested on suspicion of being criminally concerned in causing the fire. Upon investigation, had yesterday before the Fire Marshal, the accused were discharged. The grounds of suspicion were that Merton had an insurance of $1,250, when within a short time he had offered to dispose of the establishment for $750. It was also proven that a large and unusual quantity of kindling wood had been piled up in close proximity to the stove. From the testimony elicited, it appears that Mertin left the store about half past nine o'clock last evening, leaving Rubenstein and Wallaker in charge. Mertin stated that he was out of coal, and had the wood oil and stated near the stove for convenience. Rubenstein stated that he was engaged in preparing a decoction for sweetening sour wines. The "ingredients," he states, "boiled over," and set fire to the wood partition near the stove.

THE inspection of the Fire Department will take place on the Monongahela wharf at half past one o'clock P. M. to-morrow, and the parade will take place at two o'clock. The members of the Department have engaged the cornet band for the occasion.

DAVID DOUGAL.

Sketch of an Eccentric Character.

The Oil City *Derrick* contains an interesting history of David Dougal, the oldest resident of Butler, Pa., and the most eccentric citizen of that county. In 1802, when the site of the town was laid off, Dougal purchased several large lots from the proceeds of his business as a surveyor, and as time wore on he erected a number of the most primitive houses, which still stand, in a dilapidated condition, forming a sharp and striking contrast to the modern edifices which grace the little town. The writer says:

A gloomy, cheerless apartment in one of these antiquated huts serves the owner as a lodging place. Entering the creaky door the visitor discovers a room about eight feet wide by ten deep. A small window lets in a sickly light through the soiled panes. One corner has a grate for burning soft coal, over which is a rough mantel with a piece of tallow candle and some matches. On the right side is a table covered with musty papers and dusty utensils of various descriptions. Nearer the front door is a bureau of the olden time, which is amply sufficient to accommodate the scanty wardrobe of the proprietor. In the left-hand corner is a bed of the roughest sort. Half a dozen poles are stretched from a bench to a couple of rickety chairs; on these a quantity of straw is thrown, while a couple of gray blankets and homespun quilts complete the outfit. On this wretched apology for a bed the desolate lodger has slept for many years, resisting every attempt of sympathizing friends to make it in some degree passable. Two or three stout chairs finish the category of the furniture. Dirt, filth, untidy and neglected, without a shred of carpet or a single luxury, it would indeed be difficult to imagine an apartment more forbidding than the dreary one so long inhabited by the last of the Butler pioneers. Of late years the forlorn inmate of this dismal abode has taken his meals at the house of a tenant, but nothing can induce him to cease his hermit life. How he contrives to exist during the severe nights of winter is a mystery to all his neighbors, to whom it would be no surprise were he discovered frozen to death some bitter morning.

Unlovely as this room appears, the inquiring stranger will find it high privilege to converse with its venerable occupant. His memory is wholly unimpaired, and marvelously tenacious of names and dates and incidents of auld lang syne. In a few lengthy interviews with the writer he narrated events connected with the early settlement of Butler that should be carefully preserved as a valuable contribution to history. He first saw Pittsburgh in 1794, when it contained only two brick houses, boasted a half a dozen stone buildings, and was encompassed by the primeval forest. Scarcely a tree was cut on the site of Allegheny City, nor were the great West States inhabited save by wild beasts and still wilder Indians.

Of Dougal's peculiar idiosyncracies countless stories are related by his acquaintances. His dread of fire is intense, and for this reason he would never sleep up-stairs under any circumstances. During a visit to Pittsburgh many years ago, where he lodged with Judge McCandless, an alarm of fire occurred soon after midnight. The Butler guest hurriedly put on his clothes, bolted through the streets, and by daylight had walked fifteen miles towards home! In religion he inclines to Presbyterianism, the creed of his Scotch-Irish ancestors for generations. Besides his property in the borough, he owns farming lands of some value, though no one pretends to give any estimate in regard to his personal wealth. At the culminating point of the oil excitement in the spring of 1873, he could have sold his motley array of one-story houses for at least twenty-five thousand dollars. That they have ever netted him a tithe of this sum may safely be doubted. Within the past season he has made novel preparations for the final departure from each. To one of his tenants he wills a farm, on condition of his providing him a burial, in a coffin already manufactured, beneath a certain tree on the premises thus disposed of. The inheritor of the farm must likewise place a guard over the grave for a specified period, the testator evidently fearing his body may become the prey of fierce students in quest of a subject for the dissecting room. Of course his wishes will be strictly fulfilled in each particular. The last few months have produced a marked change upon the declining nonagenarian, who in the ordinary course of nature must soon go the way of all mankind.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Miss Ellsler appears this evening as *Rosalind*, in "Much Ado About Nothing." The character and actress are both attractive, and we hope to see a large audience. The young favorite is doing herself great credit as the star. None can fail to be pleased with her charming impersonations.

Academy of Music.

"Fritz" Emmett played to another crowded house last evening the attendence at the Academy being even better than on Monday evening. "Our Cousin German" has undergone a complete overhauling since its former productions in this city, and now presents many new features which are decided improvements on the original play. The act which introduces "Emmett" in his "variety business," in which he shines pre-eminently, has received several additions, has been stripped of its "chestnut edges," and toned down so as to render it enjoyable to people of the most refined taste. The new songs, as sung by *Fritz*, show a marked improvement in Mr. Emmett as a vocalist, and his character acting is also better than ever. The support rendered by the stock company was in the main very efficient. Isabella Waldron, who sustained the part of *Katrina*, was suffering from a severe cold, which rendered her articulation somewhat difficult and indistinct, but withal she got through very acceptably. Nellie Irving, as *Little Fritz*, enacted the part in a most praiseworthy manner.

For an evening of real enjoyment there is no place like the Academy when "Fritz" will be repeated this evening. Matinee to-morrow afternoon.

The Germania Concerts.

Lovers of good music should bear in mind that the next matinee of the Germania Orchestra, under the direction of Prof. Teorge, will be given at Library Hall on Friday afternoon. The alarm was caused by the discovery of fire in the shop of David Bly & Co., on Duquesne Way. The flames were extinguished with but trifling loss.

An eastern exchange says "Pittsburgh, notwithstanding its soot, has more pretty girls, in proportion to her size, than any city on the continent." The man who said that, we pronounce a good judge, and his sentiments are in accordance with our visit this city. Besides being the prettiest, our girls are also the smartest in the land, and we go our bottom dollar on them.

Shortly after 9 o'clock last evening the Columbia Hook and Ladder Company and hose carriage dashed up to City Hall and asked for further instructions regarding a supply of salaray. One of the men announced box 32, corner North avenue and Federal street, but no fire had been discovered. It is thought the alarms were caused by workmen engaged in repairing the wires.

The Humane Society—better known as the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals—is now fairly organized, with Prof. Luckey acting as temporary president. For the present the headquarters of the society will be at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association. Complaints may be made there to the Superintendent, Mr. Street, who will give them attention.

A bill in equity was filed in the District Court, yesterday, by George Billing against Peter Kneese and John Jenson. The parties were partners in the wagon making business, and the firm dissolved last April. The plaintiff charges decree compelling the plaintiffs to pay him one-third of the amount due the firm at the time of dissolution, and that a receiver be appointed to wind up the business.

A telegram was received at the Mayor's office yesterday afternoon, and one also at the Union Depot, from Chicago, giving a description of one Philip Cullen, whose friends in this city are requested to forward. Detectives Scott and Cupples repaired to the Union Depot and found Cullen under arrest by order of Fox. The prisoner will high made his escape but was recaptured by Detective Scott. The accused is in the lock-up awaiting an officer from Chicago.

Daniel McCain, of Braddock's Field, is now engaged in relaying the roof of the Mechanic street bridge. About forty men are employed and the work is being rapidly pushed to completion. Mr. McCain built this bridge in 1868, and the Ewald street bridge in 1870. The latter structure is an acknowledged model of mechanical skill, combining strength and beauty. Mr. McCain has earned the enviable reputation of an honest, satisfactory and ingenious architect.

A considerable coal owner on the South Side was the other day instructing his book-keeper, a little girl about eight years of age, in the principles of religion, and explaining to her the rewards and punishments of a future state. He told her, among other things, that the wicked would be sent to a large pit, where they would be roasted by evil spirits. She was very attentive, and after a pause said: "Papa, what a good thing it would be if you could get them to take their coal of you."

William Bader appeared before Alderman D. L. Smith yesterday, and made a charge of false pretenses against one F. W. Roebke. The complainant alleges that on the seventh of the present month the defendant gave him a check for $117 90 on the Odd Fellows' bank of Pittsburgh, in payment of a certain quantity of coal. When Mr. Bader presented the check it was returned to